The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Grand Duke Pays His Respects to the President.

He Receives a Cordial Welcome to the Country.

What Senator Rice Heard from Mr. Blair's Witnesses.

Observations of Encke's Comet at the Naval Observatory.

An Expedition Against Indian Traders from Canada.

Another Mysterious Death of a Philadelphian.

THE GRAND DUKE.

He is Presented to the President—A Very Quiet Ceremony—Cordial Reception of the Prince.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Secretary FISH, this morning, called upon the Grand Duke ALEXIS to pay his respects, and to ascertain at what time it would be agreeable to him to be presented to the President. The Secretary also conferred with the President on the subject, and the arrangement was made for 1 o'clock.

Long before 1 o'clock a throng of people had congregated upon the portico of the Executive Mansion, to witness the arrival of the Grand Duke. Many ladies were present, but with the exception of the representatives of the Press, no one was admitted to the ante-room, through which the Grand Duke and suite would pass to the blue parlor, where the reception by the President took place. Soon after 12 o'clock the members of the Cabinet, with their wives, who had invitations to be present, began to arrive, the first being Secretary and Mrs. DELANO, followed at short intervals by the Attorney-General and Mrs. AKERMAN, Secretary BOUTWELL and Secretary ROBESON. At 1 o'clock the excitement by the throng outside betokened the arrival of the Imperial visitor, and the doors of the mansion were thrown wide open. As they alighted from the carriages a hearty cheer went up from those assembled on the portico, the Grand Duke acknowledging the salutation by turning when he reached the door and removing his cap. He entered the ante-room in company with Minister CATACAZY and Admiral POISSET, followed by the other members of the suite. They were immediately ushered into the parlors, and the President, with Secretary FISH, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Generals PORTER, BABCOCK and DENT, and Marshal SHARPE, came down stairs from the Executive office, and passing through the ante-rooms proceeded to the reception parlor, where the ceremonies took place.

Minister CATACAZY first presented the Grand Duke to the President, and they shook hands. The Duke said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the chief of the nation with whom his own was on intimate terms of friendship, and the President cordially welcomed him and expressed the hope that his sojourn in this country would be both pleasant and gratifying. The Duke then presented the members of his suite to the President. The President in turn presented the members of his Cabinet and his official attendants, Gens. PORTER, DENT and BABCOCK, to the Duke. After the introductions here were concluded, the President escorted the Grand Duke to the Red Parlor, where Secretary FISH presented him to the ladies, viz.: Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Akerman, Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Sharpe and Miss Bessie Sharp, and also to Mr. DENT, the father of Mrs. GRANT. The other part of the company followed into the Red Parlor, where a brief but general conversation took place among all the parties, the Duke addressing himself especially to Mrs. GRANT. The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, when the distinguished visitor left the Executive Mansion. The Grand Duke walked in front as on entering, and was cheered by the crowd outside as he reached the portico. He and Minister CATACAZY, and Admiral POISSET took seats in the same carriage—an open one. The Duke lifted his cap as the carriage drove from the premises, and the suite in carriages followed, all returning to Minister CATACAZY's residence. There will be no formal entertainment given to the Duke in this city. To-morrow morning he will proceed to Annapolis in a special train, returning to Washington in time to leave for New-York in the afternoon. The parlors of the Executive Mansion where the Grand Duke was received, were luxuriantly decorated with flowers culled in the conservatory attached to the premises.

HOW THEY WERE DRESSED.

The Duke wore a uniform of blue cloth, short frock-coat with gold epaulets, a light-blue sash over his shoulder, and a sword. He removed his chapeau immediately upon entering the door. Minister CATACAZY wore his Court uniform, heavily trimmed with gold lace. The members of the Duke's suite all wore full uniforms elaborately slashed and decorated according to their respective rank. The President and members of his Cabinet were in full-dress suits. Mrs. DELANO was dressed in black velvet, a black lace shawl and pink ribbon head-dress. Mrs. AKERMAN was dressed in a black silk with a train, and a bonnet with maroon trimming. Mrs. GRANT was assisted by Miss NELLIE, Mrs. SHARPE and Miss BESSIE SHARPE, and the ladies before mentioned. Mrs. GRANT and the two young ladies, her daughter and Miss SHARPE were dressed in demi-toilet, black silk, with point-lace collar and sleeves, and bright colored ribbons. Mrs. SHARPE wore a pale green silk with train.

THE PRINCE'S "MISSION."

The Washington correspondent who announced last night that the Grand Duke came to this country on an important secret mission, stated in another part of his dispatches that the Grand Duke would not pay another visit to Washington before his return to Russia. One statement has just as much truth as the other, and they are both groundless. It could hardly be possible even for so accomplished a diplomat as the Prince is represented to be, to finish negotiations of an important and delicate character, like an offensive and defensive alliance, in the few minutes he spent with the officers of our Government today.

SUBSEQUENT MOVEMENTS.

Early this afternoon, Minister CATACAZY, accompanied by Admiral POISSET, called at the Arlington House to see Secretary FISH, but this gentleman having, shortly after the presentation at the Executive Mansion, returned to the Department of State, they left their cards. M. CATACAZY and the Admiral next called on Admiral PORTER and on several members of the Diplomatic Corps. Subsequently all the Grand Duke's suite dined together with him at the residence of M. CATACAZY. At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the Grand Duke will leave Washington on a special train for Annapolis. The party will be accompanied by Secretary ROBESON, several naval officers, and Gen. HORACE PORTER. They will remain at Annapolis about three hours, where the Duke will visit the Naval Academy, and, on returning to Washington, he will, with his suite, leave in a special train for New-York. The Duke, when asked today concerning a future visit to Washington, said that nothing had been definitely arranged on the subject, but he should be glad to come here during the session of Congress.

The Duke to be Invited to Philadelphia—A Meeting Held by the Citizens—The Programme.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Today a meeting was held in the Mayor's office to take preliminary steps relative to the inviting of a visit of the Grand Duke ALEXIS to this city. Our City Fathers having refused to extend a public invitation to the distinguished visitor, the matter has been taken in hand by a number of our representative citizens. The parties taking the initiative are Major Joseph F. Tobias, Gens. Meade, Patterson, Provost and Collis; A. J. Drexel, Geo. W. Childs, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Adolph E. Borie, J. Gillingham Fell, John Cochran, Councilmen Alexander and McCall, James Heverin, Lewis C. Cassidy, Joseph H. Harrison, Jr., Clarence Clark, L. Sellers, Hon. J. W. Forney, and others. All the above gentlemen have already guaranteed subscriptions. Yesterday a primary meeting was held and circulars were sent to a number of prominent citizens, asking their cooperation. The programme is, as yet, but partially arranged. The features, however, will be a grand parade of the First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, militia from surrounding counties and New-Jersey, members of the Paid Fire Department, civic societies, &c. Then there will be a visit to the Park, a grand ball at the Academy, and a grand banquet at the Continental. Those present at the meeting today were Theo. Cuyler, A. J. Drexel, Ex-Gov. Pollock, James H. Heverin, Col. Geo. F. North, Henry G. Gowen, John Cochran, Gen. Bingham, J. E. Kingsley, Robert M. Hooper, William W. Harding, William R. Leeds, P. A. B. Widener and others. His Honor, precisely at 12 o'clock, explained the object in view and hoped for a brilliant reception. It was moved that his Honor act as Chairman, and that Major JOSEPH F. TOBIAS act as Secretary. Agreed to. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK made a short address in favor of the project, referred to the conduct of the Czar during the war, and concluded by offering the following:

Resolved, That a General Committee of Arrangements, to consist of fifteen persons, of which Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE shall be Chairman, be appointed for the reception of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, said Committee to have the power to appoint the necessary Subcommittees.

The motion was seconded by Mr. WM. V. KEAN, and it was unanimously agreed to. On motion, Mr. MCKEAN was elected permanent Secretary and Treasurer. The Chairman now announced that he would name the Committee of fifteen during the course of the day, and an adjournment took place. It is probable that a committee—his Honor, Mayor FOX, Chairman—will be instructed to visit New-York, and wait upon the Grand Duke upon his arrival from Washington.

Preparing to Receive Him in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Board of Aldermen today appointed a committee on the reception of the Grand Duke.

ENCKE'S COMET.

Interesting Observations at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The official report to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral SANDS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in this city, states that on the evening of the 18th inst., Profs. HARKNESS and HALE, attached to the Observatory, succeeded in discovering the spectrum of Encke's Comet. It consisted of two bright bands, in the green in each of which the light was most intense in the middle of the breadth by the band, and shaded off toward each edge. Very satisfactory measures were obtained of the broadest and brightest of the bands, and they gave for the wave-lengths of the light at its two edges, respectively, five hundred and four and four hundred and ninety-eight millionths of a millimetre. No signs of a nucleus were discovered, and Prof. HARKNESS thinks it may safely be inferred that the comet consists simply of a cloud of glowing gas.

THE KUKLUX.

Senator Rice, of Arkansas, Heard Different Testimony from What Blair Heard from the Same Witnesses.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—A *Gazette* reporter interviewed Senator RICE, today, who has just returned from Mississippi, where he has been taking evidence as a member of the Sub-Kuklux Committee. RICE does not agree with BLAIR, and says there has been very little corruption in the State or County Governments. The Kuklux bill had a good effect in Mississippi. Prominent Democrats do not denounce the Kuklux, because they are influential in carrying elections. The officers of the law do not punish those guilty of outrages. RICE favors universal suffrage and amnesty, and thinks the Committee will recommend the passage by the Senate of the House Amnesty bill.

THE INDIANS.

Half-Breed Traders from Canada at Milk River—A Cavalry Party to Surprise Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Gen. VIALL, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, reports that a band of from seventy-five to one hundred half-breeds from British America have established Winter quarters in the vicinity of Milk River Agency, with the view of supplying the Indians with liquor and ammunition. Gen. GIBBON has directed a portion of the Seventh Infantry to surprise them, spill their liquor, destroy their huts, bring away whatever is valuable, and drive the marauders from the country.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Another Philadelphia Mystery—A Man found Dying Under Singular Circumstances.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 23.—Philadelphia has another sensation of a horrible nature. JOHN PREDHAM, of No. 912 South Twenty-second-street, came down-stairs about 8 o'clock this morning, when his adopted mother asked him if he would have some breakfast. He ate a hearty one. When the mother went down into the cellar she left him sitting in a chair. Shortly afterward she heard a heavy fall, and called to him twice but got no answer. She then ran upstairs, and there, to her horror, found PREDHAM lying on the floor, with his face downward. Turning his head, he said to her, "Come, come, I have something to tell you." She was very much alarmed, and called the neighbors to her assistance, one of whom came in, and knowing PREDHAM to be subject to hemorrhage, thought he had such now, as he was lying in a pool of blood. A close examination revealed the fact that he had been pierced to the heart by a butcher's knife, which one of the women in the height of excitement had carelessly kicked under the stove. How it was done is the mystery. The Coroner says he is unable to say from the evidence whether it is a murder, suicide or accident. It was the work of a moment, and no one is able to account for it; but it is the theory of his relatives that he may have fallen in one of his fits of weakness and thus impaled himself on the knife; but what he was doing with it, or why he had it, was mystery. The case will be investigated on Saturday morning next.

ANOTHER MINE SUNK.

The City of Scranton in Danger from a Fallen Shaft.

Several Houses Going Down—Great Excitement—A Man Confesses that He Aided in Firing the Avondale Breaker.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—Olive-street, between Wyoming and Washington avenues, in this city, was sunk several inches this morning, in consequence of a cave-in in the Pine Brook shaft, within five squares of the main street. Neat and comfortable dwellings have been put up on Olive-street, walks built, shade-trees set out and all the surroundings of pleasant homes provided, but no sooner has this outlay of money been made and these improvements completed than out goes the bottom, cracking the surface like splintered glass, breaking open the foundation-walls and twisting buildings out of all reasonable shape.

The occurrence has naturally created the wildest excitement, for now that we are following the example of Hyde Park, people begin to wonder if the coal mines are going to drop us into mother earth. The fact is that the whole mining region is alarmed, as it is known that in scarcely any of the mines is proper care observed in placing props in the galleries and shafts.

The confession of a man at Grand Tunnel as being one of six who fired the Avondale breaker failed to create the least sensation in this city two weeks ago. An Irishman died in Bellevue in this city who, before expiring, reiterated the very same confession. The general public do not place any reliance upon the statements made. The following is the story as told by a Wilkesbarre correspondent of the *Republican*:

"Since the loss of the Avondale coal-breaker by fire, and the additional terrible loss of 100 lives from the effect upon the ventilation of the mine, there has been endless and fruitless speculation as to its cause, and while the story which reaches us comes from no authoritative source, it is still so generally circulated that we feel justified in giving it for what it may be worth. A man who lived somewhere near Grand Tunnel, died from the effects of small-pox last Friday night. In his last moments he said to those about him that there was something on his mind which troubled him, and he could not die at rest with himself until he told it. He went on to say that the Steuben (Avondale) breaker was never fired by accident, but that he was one of a party of six who fired it. Then, giving his own name, he undertook to give others, but could only articulate what was understood to be "Michael," when a fainting fit attacked him, from which he did not rally, dying shortly after. It will, of course, never be known what he intended to divulge, but he has certainly left enough behind him to confirm the belief of some who have held that the burning of the breaker was through foul means, and it may open the way to find out whether there is really any foundation for the belief."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Monthly Returns of Brewers—Sentence of a Court Reversed by a Georgia Jailer—Ex-Pension Agent Calhoun—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Today a delegation of brewers from New-York, Philadelphia, Newark and Lancaster, Penn., waited upon Commissioner DOUGLASS to ask for a modification of a recently-issued order requiring brewers to make monthly returns of the amount of production. These brewers have found that, to execute some requirements in the order, in consequence of leakage, the bursting of barrels, &c., was almost impossible, owing to the severity of the terms of the oath, and they were constantly in danger of subscribing to a false oath, without the intention or effect of defrauding the Government. The Commissioner, after hearing their representations, decided that the order should be modified so far as it could be done without detriment to the interest of the Government.

A MODEL GEORGIA JAILER.

Representative MAYNARD, of Tennessee, has received a letter from Georgia, which shows the beautiful triumphs of law in that State. A man had been convicted in a United States Court of carrying on the distilling business without complying with the revenue laws, and was sentenced to a term of confinement in the county jail. He was properly committed, but after a little it became noised about that he was out of jail, without any attempt for his recapture and retention. The jailer was applied to to know what it meant, and very coolly replied that so far as he was concerned no man should be punished in Georgia for making whisky. The case is now beyond the reach of the revenue officers, but possibly Attorney-General AKERMAN may see what his Deparment can do about it.

BAD TASTE.

The efforts of CALHOUN, the defaulting Pension Agent at Philadelphia, to clear himself of the charges against him by aspersions upon the action of the office here, are not regarded as being in very good taste on his part, since he was let off as easily as he could possibly be considering his personal confession that he had used the money of the Government in speculations on his own account, which were not successful. If the Government suffers no loss, it is not owing to the honesty of the agent.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Capt. HENRY C. ROGERS, of Erie, Penn., who has just been appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a townsman of Commissioner DOUGLASS, and succeeded him as Collecotr in the Erie District when the latter was made Deputy Commissioner. As this is a position of peculiar responsibility, the Commissioner exercises the natural discretion of placing in it a man of whose character and abilities he has thorough personal knowledge. The remaining vacancies of first and third deputy will continue open until after the assembling of Congress, notwithstanding the efforts of certain ambitious gentlemen who manage to get themselves named in connection with the positions nearly every day.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the City today are Congressmen KETCHAM and SEELEY, of New-York. Gen. KETCHAM will take winter quarters at the Arlington.

A good story is told here of President GRANT's dryly sarcastic remark when he was shown a copy of a Western paper, which purported to give a list of the number of trips he had made and miles he had traveled since the close of the war. Looking it over casually, he observed that it was pretty nearly correct, and then remarked: "I wonder if that chap kept a full list of my trips during the war?"

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Controller of Currency has declared a dividend of twenty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, payable as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared by the receiver. The United States claim has precedence for the balance remaining unpaid upon the check of THOMAS L. MAY, amounting to $221,748, which was given by him as a collateral security for payment of his indebtedness at the time the large defalcation was discovered in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of New-Orleans. The Government also claims precedence in addition, for $13,400 for deposit in the bank to the credit of its officers. The above amounts, namely, $235,148, have, therefore, been reserved from the funds collected by the receiver before the declaration of the present dividend. If it shall hereafter be decided by the Courts that the whole amount of the check of MAY is counterbalanced by his indebtedness to the banks, as is claimed by the receiver, this amount, together with what may hereafter be collected, will then be distributed in a final dividend. The question of the right of the Government to precedence in payment of deposits made by its officers in national banks, will probably go to the Supreme Court for final decision.

TREASURY DECISION.

In reply to an inquiry, whether a vessel, sailing under a certificate of record, under section 2, chaper 3, part 1, of the revised regulations, can clear from a port in the United States for the Rio Grande, via another American port, to take on cargo at the latter port, and whether such vessel will be subjected to the payment of fees prescribed in article 98 of the same part, at the latter port, the Secretary of the Treasury says that such vessel can sail to the latter port in ballast, without being subject to charges as if engaged in the coasting trade, and she may clear therefrom with a cargo, to a foreign port.

THE TARIFF.

JOHN C. HOPPER, Secretary of the Revenue Reform Association, New-York, appeared today, before the Senate Finance Committee, now in session, on the tariff. He was occupied some two hours and had an attentive hearing. Some of the Committee expressed themselves as well pleased with the valuable information communicated. Mr. HOPPER entered fully into the details respecting the irregular application of the tariff upon imported merchandise. He expressed himself entirely satisfied that the Committee intend to do all they can in adjusting and correcting the present tariff. They invited him to come before them again, when Congress is in session, with more information.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen very generally during the day north and east of Virginia, the highest pressure being now central over New-Jersey. The cloud and snow of Wednesday having cleared away very generally last night, is now followed by another storm, the centre of lowest pressure of which is now in Arkansas, with snow from Kentucky to Iowa. Brisk southerly winds prevail on the Texas and Louisiana coast. The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast, and at the Rocky Mountain stations, with cloud and snow.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest pressure will probably extend by Friday noon into Indiana, with snow or rain very generally west of the Appalachian chain and also on the middle Atlantic coast. South-easterly winds increasing to brisk by Friday morning are probable from Lake Erie to Lake Superior and the South Atlantic coast.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals are ordered tonight for Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations shows the temperature yesterday:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	33	37	39	37
Stand of Barometer in inch.	29.97	30.12	..	30.14

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Grand Jury of Salt Lake have been dismissed until the second Tuesday in January.

A council of the Baptist Churches of Long Island was held at Babylon yesterday.

The fair of the Industrial Association, at Savannah, Ga., was visited, yesterday, by 15,000 visitors.

Mr. PERDUE was thrown from a wagon and run over at Sag Harbor, yesterday, injuring him, it is feared, fatally.

The Mayor of Salt Lake has just made an entry of the town site of Salt Lake in the office of the United States Registrar of Lands.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce that the New-Jersey railroads will be taken possession of next month.

During the recent gale the Georgica Bridge, at Wainscott, was so badly damaged as to render it impassable.

JOHN BONSAL, Jr., aged seventeen years, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, in Baltimore.

ROBERT B. PRENTISS, Grand Master of Odd Fellows of Virginia, died on Wednesday night, in Charlottesville, Va.

The corner-stone of the new State Capitol at Des Moines, Iowa, was laid with imposing ceremonies yesterday.

Heavy snow-storms prevail at many points in the West and North-west, in many cases so severe as to interrupt travel.

Several vessels with fruit, which were supposed lost, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday.

Mr. BATES, the Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Plymouth, England.

A new Roman Catholic church is to be built at Sag Harbor, on Division-street, between Union and Sage.

The jury in the Clinton case, at Lynn, Mass., has acquitted JOHN G. CLINTON of complicity in the death of his wife. He was accordingly discharged.

Reports received from all jurisdictions of Cuba state that the growing sugar-cane is in excellent condition and a large crop is expected everywhere for next year.

The carriage of WM. BRENT, containing his family, while crossing the Wachita River, at Rockport, Ark., on Tuesday, capsized, and two children were drowned.

Dr. ROBERT A. CHRISTIAN, Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, at Fort Hays, Kansas, committed suicide by shooting on the 18th inst.

Col. MARK W. DOWNIE, Vice-President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, residing at Fernandina, was married, yesterday, to Miss BETTIE M. PAYNE.

The *Review* says the amount of BRIGHAM YOUNG's bail has been raised among the poor of Salt Lake by contributions, and is ready to be paid over.

The Belknap County (N. H.) Alms-house and out-buildings and their contents were burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insured for $5,000.

A. H. CONNER, the former Indiana State Printer, has submitted a proposition to return to the State $18,800, in settlement of an over-drawn account, and the Governor has approved the compromise.

T. H. EVANS was murdered on Tuesday night at Haroldville, Hartford County, N. C., by JACKSON BELCH, who was arrested on Wednesday in Baltimore, and yesterday made a full confession.

A London dispatch says the bark *Caroline O. Small* was run into on Wednesday by the steamer *City of Dublin*, and sank shortly afterward. Her crew were saved. The damage to the *City of Dublin* was trifling.

A company has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000 to erect a new Chamber of Commerce building, which is to cover the entire square bounded by Third, Fourth, Chestnut and Pine streets, St. Louis.

During a heavy rain in Salt Lake on Tuesday a new two-story "adobe" building on Commercial-street fell into ruins, and several persons narrowly escaped death from the falling walls.

A man sixty-five years of age was killed by the train due at East Chatham at 4:20 P. M. on Wednesday, on the Boston and Albany Railroad. His name is believed to be KEYSER. His wife and daughter, it is supposed, reside in Canada.

MINNIE HAUCK, the American prima donna, gave a matinee at the Karl Theatre, Vienna, for the benefit of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. A large sum was realized, the seats bringing five times their usual prices. The money will be invested in clothing.

Judgment Against the Sureties of a Defaulting Treasurer.

PORTLAND, Me. Nov 23.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, today, Judge TAPLEY gave judgment against Elder PECK's bondsmen for a little over $39,000, the amount claimed by the State. PECK was a defaulting State Treasurer. The bondsmen are Gen. Neal Dow, John B. Cummings, Allen Haines, Ezra Carter, Thomas L. Abbott, (deceased,) William Chase, and Isaac Dyer. The case goes up to the full Court on exceptions.

THE BURNED STEAMER.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the City of London.

Description of the Vessel—Statements of Survivors—Their Names—Twelve Bodies Recovered Thus Far.

The steamer *Granite State*, of the Norwich and New-York Steam-boat line, came in at her usual hour yesterday, bringing some of the survivors of the ill-fated *City of New-London*. Those who came were W. P. ELY, second mate, supposed to have been lost; JOHN DURFEY, second engineer; CLEVELAND GEER and EDWARD EWEN, pilots; CHAS. B. HARVEY, clerk; and TIM RYAN, deck-hand. The engineer had lost every stitch of his clothing on board of the burned steamer, and was attired in clothes he had been forced to borrow in Norwich.

All of them had stories of the dreadful disaster, and of narrow escapes from burning and drowning, containing the same facts already narrated by Messrs. HARVEY and PALMER, and all felt thankful that they had escaped the awful perils to which they had been subjected. The following is a correct list of the passengers on board of the steamer when the fire occurred: H. K. Hammond, Wm. T. Norton, J. C. Palmer, (Palmer & Brown,) Caleb B. Rogers, Harrison R. Aldrich, Chauncey Allen and Mrs. Wm. P. Adams.

Of this number Wm. F. Norton, of the firm of Norton Brothers; C. B. Rogers, of the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., No. 109 Liberty-street, and Harrison R. Aldrich, all of this City, were lost. The officers and crew of the steam-boat saved were as follows: Capt. Wm. R. Brown; Charles B. Harvey, clerk; John Durfey, second engineer; Russel Parks, oiler; Edward Ewen, pilot; Cleveland Geer, second pilot; William Dodge, mate; Chauncey Hull, wheelsman; Geo. Norton, donkey engineer; John Sheridan, watchman; Mike Sullivan, Patrick Malone, Mike Gustiss, John Aylesworth, Daniel Shay, —— Culligan, Richard Coughlin, and John Singley, deck hands; Wm. James, C. Anthony, John Dugan, John Cuff and Walter Wiley, waiters; Ben Purdy, cook; P. C. Kennedy, porter.

Matthias W. Baker, first engineer; Harry Dugan, steward; W. W. Webb, second cook; George Flowers, waiter, and five others of the crew, are missing.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

The following statement by Capt. BROWN was published yesterday in a Norwich newspaper:

At 4½ this morning we were lying at anchor off Montville Station, when the watchman gave an alarm of fire. I found it to be in the kitchen, and instantly called all hands to quarters, and by attaching our hose, and bringing it to bear on the fire, we had it entirely subdued in twenty minutes, and everything was again quiet. At about 5½ o'clock it lighted up, and we weighed anchor and proceeded up the river. We had not gone more than four miles and were abreast of Walden's Island, when fire was again discovered, at 6:10. This time it was in the port gangway, among the cotton. We instantly had three streams of water pouring upon it, but water seemed to make no impression. It spread rapidly, and the smoke gathered so fast that it drove the engineer from his station in the engine-room, and we were all blinded and almost suffocated. When I saw the fire was past control, I ordered the pilot to head the boat for the east shore, but there being no one in the engine-room and but little headway on her, the boat was unmanageable and drifted with the wind. She then grounded at the mouth of Poquetanoc Cove. After we abandoned all effort at putting out the fire, we were cut off from all communication with the boats. The state-rooms and state-room hall were then so filled with fire and smoke that it was impossible to get out the life-preservers, and we were all obliged to look for the best means of escape we could find. The boat was then about the middle of the river. There was no alternative but to jump overboard. Some jumped from one side of the boat, and some from the other. Doors, planks and other articles were seized as they jumped into the river. The change from being almost roasted by fire to the cold chill of the river almost paralyzed us as we struck the water. A schooner anchored near by promptly sent her boat and took off a number of our passengers, among them the only lady on board, Mrs. WM. P. ADAMS, of this City. The people on shore were also alarmed in time, and the women were as active as the men in furnishing boats which came to the rescue. I jumped from the steamer and caught hold of a floating door, with the aid of which I floated to one of the wheels, where I hung on till I was rescued by Mr. HEBERD STODARD, who took me to the shore in an exhausted condition, and to his house, where I was kindly cared for and restored. For his kindness to me and others of our crew, I wish in this public manner to thank him, and to assure him of our life-long gratitude.

The Captain had no idea of the origin of the fire, and its cause is still unknown. The steamer lay yesterday off the cove a complete wreck, charred and smoking. Her smoke-pipe and wheel-house were still standing. The cotton she was loaded with was still burning. The steam-tug *Wellington*, of Norwich, was at the wreck endeavoring to save property, and the river was being dragged for dead bodies. Messrs. HAMMOND and NORTON stood on the extreme end of the bow of the boat when she was wrapped in flames.

STATEMENT OF MRS. W. P. ADAMS.

The following is the statement of Mrs. W. P. ADAMS, the only lady passenger on the boat:

"Mr. NORTON took me on to the forward deck, where Mr. HARVEY met me. Just then another young man came up and put a life-preserver around me. I lowered myself down over the side of the boat and stood on the rail till every one had left but the young man and myself, and the fire commenced burning us. Then we leaped into the water together, hand in hand. When we struck the water we separated, and I never saw him again. I was in the water about half an hour, and was then rescued by Capt. SMITH and his mate, who carried me to Capt. CHAMPLIN's, on the west side of the river. They did everything for me, furnished me with clothing and everything necessary, and I feel deeply indebted for their kindness. I saw no more of Mr. NORTON after he left me on the upper deck. It was Mr. BAKER who tied the life-preserver on me and Mr. KENNEDY who jumped over with me. He said, "I can't swim much, but with God's help I'll keep you up as long as I can."

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The Norwich *Bulletin* gives the following account of the burned steamer: "The *City of New-London* was considered one of the safest and stanchest boats on the Sound. Her first trip was made in May, 1863, since which time she has run regularly and without serious accident. She was built for a freight-boat, but within a few weeks had been withdrawn temporarily from the line and fitted for carrying passengers. Only a day or two before her last trip she received her license as a passenger-boat, and we believe it was her first or second trip in that capacity. She was valued at about $150,000, and was insured against fire for $100,000. She had just been thoroughly repaired and altered at an expense of $15,000. She was officered by reliable and experienced men, and her destruction, as the facts now appear, can be attributed to no carelessness of theirs, while on the contrary, it seems that they labored zealously and in every way to avert the terrible calamity.

Recovery of Twelve Bodies—Scene in the Vicinity of the Wreck.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 23.—The fire in the wreck of the *City of New-London* was extinguished early this morning. A small steam-boat and a tug were stationed on the scene, and the work of dragging the river-bottom was begun. The first body was found before a hundred feet of the river-bed had been inspected; then two bodies were found together, and the search was prosecuted until nine bodies in all had been recovered. As soon as a body was taken from the water it was forwarded by a special train to this city, and after being viewed by the Coroner, placed in the charge of the city undertaker, or given to the friends of the deceased for interment. The following is a list of the bodies that have been identified: WM. P. ELY, of Hamburg, Conn., second mate; MATT. BAKER, of Norwich, first engineer; HENRY DUGAN, of New-London, steward; WARREN MITCHELL, of Montville, oiler; CHARLES JOHNSON and JOHN MORAN, of New-York, firemen; TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, of Norwich, deck-hand, and two deck-hands, names not ascertained. These, with the bodies of MAHONEY and ROURKE, found yesterday, make eleven recorded. None of the passengers missing have been recovered, but the search is proceeding, and the other bodies will probably be found to-night. There is a crowd in the vicinity of the wreck, and large numbers of persons gather on the wharves on each arrival of the boats. The flags on all the shipping in the harbor are at half-mast. The boat is insured for $100,000 in Hartford and foreign offices.

The body of HARRISON R. ALDRICH, of Norwich, was recovered late in the afternoon, and the search was suspended till to-morrow. There are now missing W. T. NORTON, C. B. ROGERS, passengers, FRANK FLOWERS, waiter; WEBSTER COOPER, cook, and a few deck-hands who, if all lost, as supposed, will swell the number to twenty-one or twenty-two. The bodies were viewed by the Coroner's jury, H. H. OSGOOD foreman, who granted permission for burial, and adjourned the inquest to Friday night. The boat's safe has been recovered, but there was nothing in it of value. Nothing else was saved from the wreck. It is impossible to ascertain the shippers of freight at present. The boat was insured for two-thirds its value, but the Company decline to say in which companies.

A SAILOR'S PERIL.

Twenty Hours at the Masthead in a Furious Gale—Statement of the Only Survivor of a Foundered Vessel.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Wednesday evening publishes the following particulars of the foundering of the Canadian schooner *Juliette*, obtained from the protest of the only survivor, Mr. WM. H. THAYER, which was taken before Capt. E. P. DORR, of that city:

"I shipped as cook and steward on the schooner *Juliette*, of Wallaceburg, Ont., Capt. BASSETT. I made several trips in her. We left Buffalo for Vermillion, Friday, Nov. 8, at about 7 P. M. Our crew consisted of the following, viz.: ALBERT BASSETT, master; JOHN REED, mate; HANNEGAN, seaman, and three other men, (two Irishmen and one Englishman;) don't know their names. We finished loading Wednesday, Nov. 8; the wind was not favorable to leave, and we laid there all day Thursday, Nov. 9, wind still ahead. We sailed from Vermillion on Friday morning at 7 o'clock, Nov. 10, bound for St. Catherines, Ont., loaded with grind-stones in the hold, and on deck large stones, the smallest weighing 1,500 pounds, and from that size up to as large again; wind fair, fresh breeze; all sail set on the start; during the day the wind freshened and blew strong, and the sea began to make and the vessel began to make water about 1 P. M. We got dinner at 12, noon. I was called on deck at 1 P. M. (Friday) to help pump; the vessel was leaking badly, the wind was dead aft; we were running before it; the sails had been reduced—reefed down. We had two pumps, one forward and one aft; they worked well (wooden pumps.) The vessel was shipping a good deal of water over the sides; our waist-boards were kept open to let the water run off. I staid at pumps until 5 P. M. I went below to get supper. I got it ready about 6 P. M., and was waiting for the Captain and crew to come and eat supper.

Our crew tried to get the stone from off the deck; we had two tier of stone on deck from abaft foremost to cabin aft. All the afternoon the crew worked and got off what stone they could; we worked some time at throwing over the stone, and then at the pumps pumping. Those we got overboard we got over with hand-spikes and hoisting tackles. We tried to break them up with an axe and sledge, and did break some into chunks and threw them over until the sledge-handle broke. Then we could not do much with the axe, as it was too light. We all worked hard; we all knew that our situation was critical in the extreme. I thought the men must eat or they would give out, and so I got supper for them as above stated. I was up and down the stairs looking out. About 6½ or so o'clock our main boom carried away in the jaws. It was blowing hard, and the sea running all over the vessel. Just about this time the mate, Mr. REED, came down into the cabin. I was in my shirt sleeves, and he said, "Steward, we are going to try to beach her or to get the boat down to try and save our lives; you put on some clothes, don't dress too light nor too heavy; get yourself ready to jump." He went right on deck again. I put on an extra shirt and vest and a pair of overalls, and jumped on deck quick. The vessel was heading for the beach; the Captain had broken his ankle, when getting stone overboard, and was helpless; he was sitting on the skylight, right aft, between the cabin and the wheel; two men were steering the vessel for shore. The mate had a new line fast to the boat, and he sent two men forward with the other end of the line to make it fast to the fore-boom, which was off outside against the rigging. The plan was to lower the boat and let her swing clear from the vessel when she struck the beach, so that we could save ourselves and get ashore in her.

I don't think the Captain or mate had any idea the vessel was so near sinking; the men came back and said they could not get forward with the line, as the jaw-end of the main boom projected out with the sail so that they could not get past it; the Captain gave orders from where he sat to the mate, and told him to let the anchors go the moment she struck the breakers; we were all trying to clear away the boat, when suddenly, and without any previous warning, the vessel went down, before we could get the boat cleared away; the Captain cried out, "Boys, she is gone;" I had hold of the rope, with the mate, that the men had taken forward to attach to the fore-boom; when the vessel went down she pitched or careened over sideways—to a port side—throwing the mate and myself down to leeward; we jumped as far as we could from the vessel into the water, to leeward, to get clear of the stones; I saw the Captain pulling himself up to the weather side of the after part of the vessel as she careened over.

When the vessel settled to the bottom, I seized hold of a piece of the mainsail, but the sea swept me clear, all but one hand. I was almost gone, when the returning sea brought me back, and I caught a rope swinging from aloft, and was swept in against, and right on the stump of the mainboom, as it was floating, attached to the mast, a distance off. The sea then swept the boom in against the mainmast and main-rigging. I caught hold of the main-rigging and climbed up to the main-crosstrees. The main masthead was about twelve or fifteen feet above the water when the vessel was on the bottom. The mate had hold of the canvas with me at first, but he soon disappeared; I don't know how or when; he must have been swept off by the sea. I heard him say something in a low tone of voice, but I did not understand what he said. I clung to the mast all night; the sea would just come to my feet when I sat down on the cross-trees. I think one of the men got into the fore-cross-trees. I thought I saw one of them over there. If so he must have been washed out and away, as the sea would reach and sweep over the fore-cross-trees. It was a hard gale all night; the sea ran very high, and my position was a very critical one, clinging to the maintopmast rigging, with the wind blowing a gale from the westward.

I was very cold, not being warmly dressed, but after awhile I got so benumbed that I got past feeling. Then I began to get drowsy. It was an awful long night to me. I thought the morning and daylight would never come; but it did come at last, and I saw the land. I thought I was about two miles off the land, with the water about fifty feet deep (as I afterward learned.) I could see the people on the beach; they were looking at me with a glass, but could not aid me; the sea was too rough. I waited until about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when five noble young men manned a flat-boat or skiff, three of them to pull, one to bail the boat, and one to steer. The man steering, and one of the men pulling were sailors. There was a good large sea running; one of the oars they used belonged to the *Juliette*, and it floated ashore and was picked up on the beach. They pulled the boat up under the cross-trees and I jumped in. They landed me on the beach after being nineteen or twenty hours clinging in the cross-trees. It was a most wonderful escape from death. I was the only survivor of seven persons composing the crew of the *Juliette* that had left Vermillion only the morning previously in good health and spirits.

I desire publicly to express my thanks to H. W. Gage, Samuel Foster, James Daniels, Everett Harris and Walter Church, the five brave young men who, with a poor boat, came out to rescue me at the risk of their lives. I was treated with the greatest kindness by Mr. SOLOMON SWEATLAND, a farmer living at Madison, Ohio. He and his family were very kind to me indeed."

The Defalcating City Treasurer of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Judge PAXSON delivered an opinion in regard to the case of JOSEPH F. MARCER, the defaulting City Treasurer, under which a writ of sequestration will be issued against the defaulter's property and he be taken into custody. A writ of *quo warranto* will also be issued against MARCER's sureties, who are members of the Councils, requiring them to show cause why they have not forfeited their right to sit as Councilmen by becoming sureties, such being forbidden by law.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Serious Political Disturbances in the City of Brussels.

Unrestrained Anti-Monarchical Sentiment in England.

An Official Bulletin on the Prince of Wales' Health.

Increased Number of Cholera Cases in Constantinople.

Legislation Against Church Influence in Germany.

Jurisdiction of the Sultan in Roumania Menaced.

BELGIUM.

Appointment of M. Decker Sustained by the Chamber—Serious Disturbances in Consequence.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives today, after further animated discussion, finally and by a decisive majority, voted to support the Government in its appointment of M. DE DECKER as Governor of Limbury. An enormous and excited crowd again gathered around the Chamber, and uproariously manifested opposition to the appointment, but the presence of a large Police force was sufficient to prevent a breach of the peace during the day. After nightfall, however, there were serious disturbances, which continued all the evening. Crowds invaded the Ministry of Public Works, but were repelled by the Police. Several persons were injured in the mêlée. At midnight all was quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

More Radicalism—Official Bulletin on the Prince of Wales' Health—Skating.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir CHARLES DILKE delivered a lecture on Royalty, at Leeds, tonight, before an audience of about 1,000 persons. The excitement was intense, and culminated in a slight collision with the Police. A mass-meeting was held in Bristol, last evening, at which the speakers were unrestrained in their denunciation of monarchy in Great Britain.

An official bulletin is issued this evening regarding the condition of the Prince of WALES. It is signed by the attending physicians, who state that the Prince is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but the symptoms are not alarming.

Winter has set in at an unusually early date. The ponds in the vicinity of London are frozen over, and the skaters are out in force. Accidents on the ice have already occurred. At Tamworth the young ice gave way, and three persons were drowned.

CHOLERA.

The Disease Again Increasing in Constantinople—A Nova Scotia Town Quarantined.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—The weather is unfavorable again and the number of cholera cases is increasing.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 23.—Through the introduction of cholera by the steamer *Franklin*, three deaths have occurred out of five cases at Chizzetcook. The place has been quarantined.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Meeting the Encroachments of the Church in Germany—Sentences of the Destroyers of M. Thiers' Residence—Turkish Jurisdiction in Roumania.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—In the German Parliament today a bill was introduced and advocated by the Bavarian Minister, providing for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privileges of their office. This bill is understood to be the first of a series of bulwarks against the encroachments of the Church upon the liberties of the people. Herr MARTIN EDWARD SIMSON, President of the lower branch of the German Parliament, tendered his resignation, but was, nevertheless, re-elected.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The trial of the Communists who engaged in the destruction of the residence of President THIERS has terminated. They have all been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to twenty years. The journey of President THIERS to Rouen to lay the corner-stone of the new military establishment has been postponed. The name of M. GONTAUT-BIRON is mentioned in connection with the position of permanent diplomatic representative of France at Berlin. The Minister of Finance, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, in his budget to be submitted at the coming session of the Assembly, will call for a fresh loan of 400,000,000 francs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—The Porte objects to any treaty between Russia and Roumania, modifying the Sultan's jurisdiction, and will consult the Principalities.

The Credit Mobilier of America—Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, on Monday last, the opinion of the Court in the case of the Credit Mobilier of America *vs.* the Commonwealth was delivered by Judge READ, reversing the judgment of the Court below, and awarding a *venire de novo*. Judge AGNEW dissented from the decision of the Court. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says:

"The Credit Mobilier of America was chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1863, as the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, and among the corporators named in the act were Ex-Gov. David R. Porter, Robert J. Ross, William T. Daugherty, Henry M. Fuller, Ex-Chief-Justice Ellis Lewis, Asa Packer, Jesse Lazear, C. L. Ward, Jacob Zeigler and Charles H. Hall. The capital was $5,000,000, and the act granting the charter created an agency to purchase and sell railroad bonds and other securities, to make advances of money and credit to railroad companies, and, in short, to transact all the financial business connected with great railway enterprises. The charter was granted at the solicitation of DUFF GREEN, of Texas, but before he got the company into working order the war of the rebellion broke out and he went South. Soon after, the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency turned up at New-York as the Credit Mobilier of America, and became instrumental in building the Union Pacific Railroad. The first suit originated in 1868 in an appeal made from the settlement of the Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and the Commonwealth claimed an arrearage of taxes to the amount of $629,545. The Commonwealth was represented by Attorney-General BREWSTER and L. W. HALL, and the counsel for the defense were ex-Secretary STANTON and C. F. MCMURTRIE, of Philadelphia. The case excited great interest from its nature and from the large sum of money involved, and many prominent railroad men watched the proceedings. The ground upon which the Commonwealth based the first (1868) suit was that the grant of corporate power to this corporation carried with it a liability to the State for taxes, and the question which was decided was whether there were real earnings of the Credit Mobilier during 1868. This suit was decided against the State. The decision of the Court, a day or two since, reverses this

MARYLAND.

Political Progress Since the War—Party Divisions—The Negro's Test of the Good Faith of Democrats—His Treatment by Them Before and After the Election—Characteristics of the Maryland Negro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hyattsville, Prince George County, Md., Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

There is a kind of decent respectability about "My Maryland," a certain veneration connected with its reputation and a general ignorance regarding its internal affairs in the minds of our people that is accorded to no other State in the Union. Yet that reputation does not prevent the citizens thereof from being misjudged. Ask the first man you meet in Broadway what his unstudied thoughts about the State are, and ten chances to one he will reply, "Well, Baltimore is the only city in Maryland; it has a good many monuments; used to have 'Dead Rabbits' and 'Blood Tubs;' killed Massachusetts soldiers early in the war; the people of the State wanted to, but could not, secede; now, they are half loyal but intensely Democratic, and, so far as I know, are only more civilized than those of Kentucky because they are more intelligent, live nearer New-York, and are amenable to the influence of commerce through the extensive trade of Baltimore. They are, to a great extent, owned and controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and when they die they expect, if they are good enough, to became directors in that corporation, instead of becoming angels like other good Christians." Yet if your friend reflects a moment, he will discover that the State is not so intensely Democratic, and that if, like New-York, the majority which that party receives in its greatest city could be overcome in the country, the elections would be exceedingly close. And again, he would remember that the first telegraph and railroad lines erected in this country were on Maryland soil; also, that the incubus of slavery with the consequent greater curse of large landed proprietorship, has rested on this people for generations, notwithstanding which they are rapidly—more rapidly than any other Southern community—establishing themselves in the ways of prosperity and progress under the new order of our political affairs. In the other Southern States, except Kentucky, the blacks were brought to the ballot by the force of the bayonet, while here they received that privilege through the peaceful operation of the law. In fact, the white people, with occasional exceptions, submitted to the results of the Fifteenth Amendment with notable and praiseworthy quiet. There were a few fire-eaters, like the Ex-Congressman from St. Mary's County—to mention whose name would be to him a gratifying and undeserved advertisement—who rebelled in speech and advised armed resistance; but in so doing they committed political hari-kari. They have not been heard of since—a fact which at once attests the conservative and law-abiding tendencies of the masses.

DISABILITIES OF REPUBLICANS AND BLACKS.

Yet matters are not as pleasant and agreeable to Republicans and the blacks here as they ought to be, and there is enough left of the old slavery leaven to blacken the reputation of the entire community. For instance, the free school system is a myth as regards the educational facilities afforded to the whites under it in many localities, and an absolute dead letter as regards the blacks. And there is not that equal justice before the law for black and white that one would expect naturally to find among people otherwise noted for their obedience and respect for properly constituted authority. There is also an inclination on the part of some of the old families, the Democracy, and the Southern sympathizers, to socially ostracize all who do not agree with them in politics. Besides all this, the division occasioned by the war in the Methodist Church is still maintained, so that in nearly all the county towns, as well as cities, you will find a "Methodist Church (*South.*)" However, the bitterness of feeling toward Northern and native political opponents is not near so severe as it is in the late seceded States, and I think Maryland might therefore be properly called middle ground.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

"Carpet-baggers" are only known here by reputation, a fact which clearly proves that they were military institutions, or rather that their success in the South was due to the military occupation of the seceded States. Yet, a sufficient number of natives have been found to thoroughly organize the Republican Party, and to present in conjunction with the blacks, a formidable opposition to the Democracy. I do not mean that the party is as thoroughly organized as it is in Maine or Pennsylvania; but that its principles are well enough understood to hold its followers together in earnest support of its candidates. The leaders do not understand yet the tricks of their trade, and rely mainly on the justice of their cause for success. On the other hand, the Democrats are thoroughly organized in the true sense of the term, with their forces "well in hand"—whatever that means—well-disciplined, and drilled to be at the polls early, and as often as personal safety will permit. For instance, to show you the difference in this respect between the two parties, I inquired of the Democratic challenger at the Bladensburg polls, the other day, how many votes he had yet to come in, at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon. "Eleven in the village, and five in the country," was the prompt reply. "And how many have you," I asked of the Radical fugleman. "I don't know," said he; and the Democrats carried the precinct by sixteen majority.

THE NEGRO BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTION.

Both State tickets in the recent election were unobjectionable, eminently representative of the two parties; but the county tickets, with rare exceptions all over the State, were hybrids. The nominating conventions of each party catered to the prejudices of the other, and candidates were put up for the purpose of attracting negro votes to the Democratic ticket, or so-called Conservative votes to the Republican ticket. The result was a Republican gain, for you may bid, bid, until you are too old to vote, and you will fail to induce the colored voters to cast their suffrage for a party that, while it has the power, fails to provide schools for colored children. That was the "knock-down argument" during the canvass. Whenever a Democrat asserted that he was the best friend of the colored race; that his party, composed mainly of ex-slave-owners, knew the wants of the blacks, and boasted his love for them. Some "impudent nigger" would yell out, "Whar's the public schools what you all done promised us?" This question, always followed by loud guffaws of laughter by the black part of the speaker's audience, was unanswerable, except by a renewal of promises, or the assertion that the whites themselves have no schools for their children. Thereupon the "impudent nigger" would yell out, "In Massachusetts, whar de 'Publicans done has the power, eberybody's educated." Very few fights or fracases of any kind occurred during the canvass, but, on the contrary, a general good feeling prevailed, and forbearance toward the obtrusive independence of the blacks characterized the meetings throughout the State. Not so the night after the election, however, for then whisky commenced to show its influence, and the "irrepressible conflict" of the races began. A few murders were committed, numbers of negroes were maltreated, and others were discharged from the employment of Democratic capitalists. Although weeks have elapsed, I have yet to learn that a single white man was arrested as an aggressor against a black one, while I have positive knowledge that numerous colored men were arrested, some on suspicion of intent to commit outrages.

RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF BLACKS.

I have closely watched, in this neighborhood, as an indication of the growth of similar feeling all over the State, the progress of the old white population in the direction of a full recognition of the rights of the blacks. They profited, to a certain extent by the unfortunate experience of their more southern brethren, and, with such exceptions as I have already stated, accepted the new situation almost without a grumble. Yet they did it reluctantly, and merely because the moral—not the physical—force of the Federal Government was brought to bear upon them. Once having accepted it, they bestirred themselves to catch the new voters, to enlist them in their own ranks, and from the outset to ally the new power with their waning cause. Of course, they were so overwhelmingly possessed with the old Bourbon spirit of allegiance to issues long since dead that they failed. They even refused to drop the name Democratic and take up the simple appellation Conservative, as their scheming friends in Virginia did. A meeting was held in Bladensburg, after serious and protracted consultation among certain aspirants for leadership, at which Chief Justice Chase's well-known platform of submission to "the amendments" was embodied and passed in resolves; but the second and third meetings proved to be failures, mainly because the originators of the scheme announced themselves as Conservative Republicans. So the "Bladensburg departure" was nipped in the bud; and while enough of those engaged in it, now remember it as a huge joke, the masses of the voters have forgotten it. There were germs of success in it, however, which would have flourished and grown in strength, had it not been for the efforts of a few radicals. It would probably have never spread beyond the limits of the personal influence of those engaged in it, and would have died under the blight of a possible refusal to secure free school privileges to the blacks; but it commended itself to the "Fifteenth Amendments" from the fact that it was apparently an honest offer of political fellowship from the class they most respect—their old masters and the land-owners. As it was, the few white Radicals who had industriously labored to keep alive the Union League among them denounced it as a Copperhead scheme, "a snake in the grass," and a new "Virginia movement." The lesson of the effort was to show the utter impossibility of a general affiliation between black freemen and ex-slave-owners unless the latter accept the political platforms of the former. In other words, the blacks are earnest in their support of Republican principles—so much so that it only requires the slightest suspicion of double-dealing on the part of those who are attempting to win their votes, to frighten them away from any movement that is not indorsed as orthodox by their recognized leaders. The whites, on the other hand, are so thoroughly wedded to their so-called white man's principles that while they are willing to offer compromises, they will never finally give up the Democratic ghost.

THE MARYLAND NEGRO.

The average Maryland negro is not a whit more intelligent than his average Virginia brother. Both of them exceed in intelligence and virtue the rice, cotton and sugar field negroes of the more Southern States. In fact, you will find that the growth of those products was accompanied in slave times by the most miraculous debasement of labor, while the growth of grain, tobacco and live stock was accompanied by a semi-civilization, consequent, possibly, upon the fact that there were fewer blacks and more whites in the tobacco States than in the others. If this be true, it shows the capacity of the blacks to learn, or get knowledge, either by attrition or induction, from their more intelligent associates. At any rate, it is a fact that Virginia and Maryland negroes are more independent, more intelligent, and, as a class, better able to take care of themselves than those of the other Southern States. While they one and all possess the same characteristics of veneration for old families, extravagance in the use of the luxuries at the expense of the necessities of life, and a general happy-go-lucky disregard for the morrow, the influence of more immediate and frequent contact with the whites is manifest even to the most cursory observer. They are ragged and filthy almost beyond description and belief, but they are more cleanly, more observant of marital obligations, and more ambitious than the former slaves of large slave-owners. It is true that their advancement in any respect since the war has been far from creditable; but the blacks of this section certainly give greater promise than their brethren of the South. Their greatest curse is the love of the excitement produced by drinking liquor. It cannot be called drunkenness; but rather hilarity, for they seldom become sots, as white men do. They love to drink "for the sociability of the thing," and under the influence of strong stimulants their natural inclination to extravagance with money, in songs, in dancing, and in "drawing the long-bow," invariably shows itself. Saturday nights they turn the country stores into pandemoniums of ribald dissipation. They make the turnpikes and main roads thoroughfares for promenades and senseless displays of strength or agility, while they fill the air with peals of laughter, snatches of song, (not always fit for polite ears,) and loud huzzahs for the last favorite candidate of "de 'publikin party." Imagine, if you can, twenty-five or thirty of them passing your country-residence, just as the dawn of Sabbath is breaking, singing such a jingle as the following:

"I know'd a purty gal,
Yes, I do!
I know'd a purty gal,
'Yes, I do!
Prescilla come home,
She kissed me, and she hugged me, and she
Called me her own,
She froed her arms around me and she
Luff me alone."

This, accompanied by shouts, yells, and imitations of dogs, tom-cats, and barn-yard fowls. Yet, there is such a vim in their voices, accompanied by a weird, uncultivated, natural intonation, that the combination of noises is sometimes musical. Here let me disabuse the Northern people of one mistaken idea, viz., that the blacks are natural musicians. It is true that they love music dearly, that they throw their whole soul into their church singing, and that they are equally earnest in their "Jubas;" but they have no command over their voices, and consequently startle your ears with constant and grating discords. One thing they have to perfection, and that is, perhaps, the foundation of musical talent after all—time. They pat, dance and sing in perfect time, even in the most intricate measure. I have seen two hundred of them together in a church, singing, patting their hands on their legs, beating their feet on the floor, and swaying their bodies in most perfect accord, as if moved by one will and prompted by one power. It is the redeeming feature of their efforts to be musical, and in it you frequently lose sight of their discordant, screeching voices. One of their religious songs is as follows:

"Jesus, Oh! Oh! Jesus, come down,
Come down, down, Jesus, come down,
Take you chile up in you arms.
Down Jesus, down, down, down,
Jesus, Oh! Oh! Jesus, come down,
You chile is ready, come,
Down, down, down."

This, with intricate changes of meters, under the leadership of a natural, though uncultivated baritone, they repeat over and over again, until some one strikes up in a louder tone something like the following:

"Down in the valley on your knees,
Dar's whar you get the heavenly breeze."

&c. for hours at a time. They become so absorbed in their efforts that they forget duty to employers, to themselves, in fact forget everything, even the chicken-roost. Some of them may have robbed earlier in the evening, and for the time being really believe themselves to be earnest and devout Christians. Nor do them seem to appreciate the fact that they appear ludicrous to outsiders, for no matter how many curious whites may be present listening to them, they continue singing their so-called hymns with a vigor that comes alone from souls wrapped in blissful disregard of earthly surroundings. It is owing to this utterly reckless forgetfulness of everything mundane that their church meetings generally last until midnight—at any rate until their candles burn out.

RELIGIOUS PREDILECTIONS.

A great many of the colored people of Maryland are Roman Catholics; but I think the natural tendency of their religious natures is toward the Methodist or Baptist faith. The pomp and display of Romanism is to them very attractive, while the enthusiasm which flows from religious exercises of the Methodist Church is equally seductive. Being naturally impressible, and capable of great emotional feeling, combined with unlimited veneration, it is not strange that they became earnest, not to say vigorous, and ready converts. Yet, until they become old and "settled," I doubt their sincerity. In truth, until the vigors of passion commence to die out in them, they are chronic backsliders, and frequently profess religion outwardly that they do not feel inwardly. For instance, I know of a young girl, now a member of the Methodist Church, who was baptised as a Baptist two or three years ago, having on her body at the time of her immersion a full suit of linen under-clothing which she had stolen from her employer's wardrobe that Sunday morning. Yet, when she came out of "the Branch," dripping wet, chilled through, and shouting, "Hosanna," I think she felt herself to be fully regenerated. The truth is, they are lamentably dull in their perceptions of the rights of property.

B.

ITALY.

The Relations with France in the Past—The Pope's Position—The Crisis in Austria—A Census of the Kingdom—Remembering the Dead—Affairs in Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1871.

The diplomatic papers lately given to the public by political agents in France have interested quite as much people here as they have the French, so intimately connected with the transactions of which they give an account. In the correspondence between Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon, the Italians see with satisfaction with what frankness and honesty their Sovereign acted in the events of four years ago. But Italy learns from all these publications, what she wishes most to know, something more about the drift of policy and the tendency of public sentiment in France upon the final settlement of the Papal question. The remark dropped by the Pope in his reply to M. D'Harcourt on his presentation in April last at the Court of the Vatican is so nearly in its spirit an abandonment of the temporal power as to cause some of the clerical party here to deny its authenticity. The French Ambassador reports these words as used by the Holy Father: "No one knows better than myself that sovereignty is not to be sought in times like ours. All that I desire is a little corner of the earth in which I can be my own master. I should refuse to accept them were the restitution of my States made to me; but so long as I have not a little piece of territory of my own, I am not able to exercise independently my spiritual functions." All the territory the Pontiff has left to him is what is inclosed in the walls of the gardens of the Vatican.

THE POWER OF THE POPE.

The batch of fifty new Bishops for Italy which the Pope made last week has given the opportunity to remind the Holy Father that he is enjoying greater liberty of action in this perverse Italy than is accorded to him in any of the other Catholic countries of Europe. The Head of the Church in his allocution gives way as usual to expressions of bitterness toward Italy, which has never shot a Bishop, while not a word of blame is indulged toward France, which has its own way of treating the servants of the Holy See. The Roman Court is politic, and hopes for help from France, which still keeps a diplomatic agent to be in daily communication with the Vatican. But as the French are as much bewildered about their future as their clerical friends here are about what is in reserve for the Papacy, the policy of waiting is the only one left for both parties. The Pope calls those who have joined themselves to the Dollinger split sons of perdition; but a stroke of true statesmanship, of which Antonelli seems no longer capable, would have for aim the reconciliation of parties rather than the obstinate confirmation of a new schism. The Holy Father in his speech brings strange things into conjunction:

"Go," said the Pope to the Bishops, "and fight the obstinate vices of our century. This century is corrupted and carried away by the dominating passions—pride and the love of material advantage. God so disposed that many years ago there was discovered the body of St. Francis, of Assisi—that saint who has left us such a luminous example of an absolute renunciation of all worldly advantages. Modern discoveries, (excellent in their way,) such as the railroad and the telegraph, are the agents of an excessive enrichment. No thought is given to anything except the attainment of present good; no care for eternity; and it is for you, with the example of the great saint, to recall the world to wiser counsels."

THE CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

If France was led into the commission of a tremendous blunder by her want of knowledge of her neighbors, the Germans, how much greater must be the ignorance in Europe generally of the actual condition of that jumble of nationalities known as the Austrian Empire. Much is said of the Ministerial crisis, but the crisis which must cause most anxiety is that which has taken hold of the whole political body, the very frame of the State, and which threatens it with dissolution. Bohemians, as well as Galicians, Hungarians, Dalmations, and Germans, are seized with the prevailing distemper, and join in the general cry for municipal rule. The two wars which caused Austria the loss of a population of five millions was a blow which shook the fabric of empire; but the severest trials seem to be in reserve. The Hungarians appear to be better satisfied than the rest, since their country has become the central political seat, and both from pride and satisfied interest must desire to see the Austrian-Hungarian Empire preserve its position as a first-class State. We may yet see them fighting for the maintenance of a political integrity which not many years ago they were laboring hard to destroy. Instead of losing Poland we may yet see Russia adding the territory north of the Krapak Mountains to her extended Empire, and in the south the Italians living in the shadow of the Julian Alps wish to be united to their own nationalty. The aspirations of the seven or eight millions of Germans must be to cast their fortunes with the new empire, and Vienna may yet become the southern metropolis of that great State. Bohemia is already nearly stranded upon the long line of Prussian coast, and that fragment would be saved to Germany if there should be a general wreck. There is not space here to examine or analyze all the elements which enter into the composition of the heterogeneous body, which are now acting as elements of repulsion rather than of affinity. The question is an interesting one for those who have time and taste to enter into its examination with the attention which it merits. The fate of a great nation must always be watched with sympathetic concern by all those who have a love for serious studies. But the fate of Austria is not that of a nation. Whether it is a first or a third class State is principally important as affecting the general balance of political power in Europe. We cannot doubt that the happiness of the 32,000,000 of the population of Austria will be as well cared for under any of the new political combinations now talked of as under the past régime of undue clerical influence and military power.

A CENSUS OF THE KINGDOM.

A general census of Italy is to be taken on the last day of the present year. It is the first general enumeration since the formation of the Kingdom, and an effort will be made to bring together as great a mass of information about the material and moral condition of the country as is possible, with all the aids furnished by the modern science of statistics. There are difficulties in the way for obtaining accurate information, for the more ignorant part of the population, when inquiries are made, see only in prospect the imposition of new taxes. But enough is already known to encourage the pursuasion that the facts brought out by the coming census will show that Italy has made great progress in the past ten years of union under a liberal government.

REMEMBERING THE DEAD.

The past week the Italians, in common with all good Christians of the Catholic world, have made their annual visit to the graves of their dead. The 1st and 2d of November are the days of All Saints and Souls, and for half the eight and forty hours the bells ring dolefully, and affairs are laid by and time is left to think of those whose work is done and whose ears no longer hear the sounds of bells, whether rung in glad or sorrowful appeals. Garlands of fresh flowers are laid on the tombstones, and a tear or sigh or retrospective thought makes the occasion one of renewed religious consecration, and leaves an influence whose impression can only be good.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

Rome, which has always been rather an expensive city for foreigners to live in during the season, is undergoing its period of high prices for the Italians themselves, and in great part the weight is to be felt by that class least able to bear it; the army of small placemen of the Crown. The price of houses has been high in Florence for the past five or six years, but a good many little comforts could be had here for a small outlay, which can hardly be obtained at any price at Rome. Now that all illusions, are dissipated, and the procession moves on, a last look is taken of the old field of labor and enjoyment with a regretful sigh; and middle-age Florence, with its dusky antiquity, and the modern city with its laughing, white walls, are acknowledged to be more dear than they were felt to be before. Half the daily newspapers formerly published here, are now printed at Rome. It is all the same to the Florentines, as they are brought up here by rail in the night, and are for sale at the corners of the streets with the fresh date of the morning upon them. The number of readers increases every day, and one of the journals has reached a circulation of fifteen thousand, which is said to be the largest of any in Italy. Every café is a reading-room, and every year the public schools will diminish the number of those without the rudiments of knowledge.

ANGELICO.

FRANCE.

The Opening of the French Academy—The New Academician—An Incident of the Reception—Affairs in Paris—The New Prefect—French Fickleness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 10, 1871.

The journals of this morning, and of yesterday morning as well, are principally devoted to the opening of the French Academy, and to the speech of M. Jules Janin, elected to fill the chair made vacant by the lamented Saint-Beuve. The occasion was one of unusual interest, for Jules Janin is a general favorite on the Press, and hence had a greeting of the very first water. Judging by the reports, the genius of Saint-Beuve is nothing to the genius of his successor, but then Saint-Beuve is dead. Owing to this inconvenient circumstance he stands no chance at all beside the new Academician. Physically speaking, M. Janin is very well able to fill any chair in the Academy, or even in the Senate Chamber, or in the place where Aldermen deliberate; but intellectually speaking, according to my humble judgment, he is barely able "to rattle around a little" in the place of the great critic who had passed away. I may say at once that there are very few persons in Paris who share that opinion. Jules Janin—and I now speak of him as a "Monday ist" and critic, not as an author—Jules Janin is the literary Olympian Jupiter of the day; he has been placed very high upon a pedestal before which the common herd, like good *courtisans s'inclinent*, and even delight to swing the censor or to curve the back and bend the knee. He stands upon the pinnacle which is the ultimate ambition of all French journalists. His voice is thunder; his word shakes the literary world. When Janin has had his say there is no more to be said—the subject is "emptied." Such talents could have but one reward; he must be persuaded to honor the Immortals by accepting a seat in the Academy—that Academy where, says, Cassaubon, men have argued for so many years and have settled nothing. Janin did not say No; on the contrary, quite the reverse, he replied, "Yes, thank you, I don't mind if I do," and he did. A large crowd and the Duc d'Aumale filled the hall when the critic entered to fit his capacity into Saint-Beuve's chair. His speech, given in full in all of the journals, or in extras, was extremely Jauninist. Its subject was Saint-Beuve, his life and works, or rather this was used as a sort of thread to hold the discourse together, or a cord upon which to string a chapter of brilliant thoughts, classical allusions, sparkling metaphors, archaisms, and quotations from the most obscure Latin and Greek authors—for M. Janin is nothing if not classical. The speech was enthusiastically applauded by the crowd and by the Duc d'Aumale, who went to the orator's chair and grasped his hand. It was no more than fair, after the compliments to the Government of July, and it seemed to be greatly appreciated. It was one of those peculiarly happy moments when, had it been under the rule of the men of September, the whole Assembly would have melted into tears.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

Fortunately I write for a foreign journal, since it is considered a crime of *lèse littérature* here to say anything against Janin, and it is illegal to poke fun at him unless it be at his obesity and good nature. I have no desire to do anything of the sort, but I have long wanted to have my say about the popular critic. But let me premise by stating a fact which may be regarded as a psychological peculiarity, or a simple matter of taste. There are some minds so constituted that they are unable to appreciate certain great writers. I never could appreciate Milton, Kant or Jules Janin; I do like Shakespeare, Goethe and Saint-Beuve. Therefore, if I say anything against Jupiter Janin, it must be remembered that my mind is so constituted that I cannot follow certain authors whom nearly everyone else admires. The shame is mine, therefore, and not Janin's. I have tried to read all of his *Lundis*, but it requires a very complete scholar to understand him—sometimes two scholars; sometimes you cannot understand him at all owing to the profundity of his thought. This is, I presume, the secret of his great popularity. Although not very strong in geography, or in the primary branches which come in the first and second year of a military cadet, the Paris journalists must be very strong in classics, for they praise Janin to the skies. An article on "Une Nuit de Noce," so full of quotations from Latin authors so rare that they are known only to antiquarians, seems to me to savor of pedantry; yet the Paris newspaper writers quote it, and laud it, and point out its beauties, its ponderous lightness, its serious vivacity, its humorous gravity, worthy of—worthy of, Sir, Jules Janin, in his best mood. I can comprehend Comte, Cousin, Hegel, Fichte and a little of Victor Hugo, while the pure, clear, limpid prose of Saint-Beuve is like a silver stream, now dashing down a mountain slope, now rippling through quiet meadows, but I cannot understand Janin. Yet a French friend, who writes for a penny paper, and whom I never suspected of too much education, tells me that he is greatly surprised at that, for Janin is one of the purest and simplest writers he knows; he is so classical so deeply learned in books, and writes about them with such ease. Then the fault is mine, for it does not seem possible that pedantry could win so much fame or carry a man into the great Academy. Janin's friend, D'Aumale, is also called a bibliopole, and, is said to be conversant with all kinds of old and rare editions. To prove it, one journalist gives the following story: Just before entering the Academy, Janin received a visit from the Duc. Wishing to give him some souvenir, he took down an old work, very rare, by which he set great store, and asked the Duc to accept it. "I am very fond of it," said Janin, "but as no more copies can be found, I desire to present it to you to complete your library." The Duc took the book, hesitated over it a few moments, then rung for his valet, who had accompanied him. "John," said he, "have I a copy of that work?" The valet examined the prize. "Yes, Monseigneur," he replied, it is in your library of old authors, second row to the right, third shelf, between Elzevir, and a manuscript edition of Terence." The Duc thanked the critic for his good intentions, and, greatly to the latter's joy, returned the valued book. After that no one can doubt that the Duc d'Aumale is a bibliopole of the first class, and quite worthy to be the friend of an academican. But that valet! imagination alone can do justice to his worth.

AN INCIDENT OF THE RECEPTION.

Before leaving the Academy I must note one characteristic incident. It was known that the Duc d'Aumale would be present, and that Janin would have something to say about his father. Beside, to get into the Academy just now one must be something of an Orleanist. M. Thiers, M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire and a number of others connected with the Government, are Academicians. I need not go further to indicate the natural direction of the public sentiment, but a large number of the members are neither Orleanists nor friends of the *Provisoire*, and a certain number of *pékins* have the boldness to favor the Empire. But of course politics are entirely excluded from the Academy; it is forbidden to refer to the matter; the mission of the Immortals is of a higher order, and no one would dream of giving expression to anything like a party sentiment. Nevertheless, M. Camille Doucet, who welcomed M. Janin to his chair, took occasion to remark, incidentally, of course, that happiness (*bonheur*) had been faithful to M. Janin because he had been faithful to misfortune (*malheur, i. e.,* Louis Philippe.) "The day that the Sovereign you loved so well upon the throne, died in his turn in exile, far from a country which always forgets too easily; after having retraced his life and revenged his memory in a sketch which ought to have been a book; knowing well what is the greatest need of peoples, and what the greatest service to render them. During eighteen years, you said, he gave us, at the peril of his crown, a very happy security." Never, perhaps, was the cupola of the Institute so shaken by cheers, although a portion of the audience was silent, and it was amid great emotion that M. Doucet continued: "I shall not reproach you for such language, but on the contrary I envy you for it. You are right, Sir; let us blot out no part of our history, and, more just than fortune, let us never fear to honor those who, during eighteen years, gave a happy and welcome security to France." Once more and still louder rose the cheers, the known Bonapartists clapping their hands with enthusiasm. The Orleanist side saw the meaning and was instantly silent. Their faces lengthened considerably. Finally they actually hissed the applause, and the President promptly called the House to order. Had it been written upon the walls, "Let us honor the eighteen years of security under Louis Philippe, and not the eighteen years of security under Napoleon III.," the sentiment of a portion of the crowd could not have been made more clear. Never were the tables so suddenly and so completely turned, or the discomfiture of an orator so marked. He looked quickly into the face of the Duc to make sure that he did not misunderstand the political allusion, and then looked very black upon the members who were cheering his eloquence, and paying so great a tribute to the truthfulness of his views. And I can safely say that the Academy never before witnessed such a spectacle. M. Doucet ought to write the article on perspicuity in the new Encyclopædia.

MATTERS IN PARIS—THE NEW PREFECT.

M. Leon Say, our Prefect, is going to distinguish himself, I think, for he is rapidly following in the track of Baron Haussmann. I do not mean morally, because he wrote a book against M. Haussmann's plans, and then adopted those plans when he came into power, but actually. He is carrying on the Baron's good works with great activity, and adding new ones. He is giving employment to hundreds of laborers, as he ought to do; and he is going to establish one street railroad system and build a number of tramways. Once the railways were tried and thrown aside. The Parisians did not take to them. Yet I remember riding down the Rue de Rivoli on a horse-car as far as the Place Bastile. That was years ago—how many I hardly dare say. The "American railroad," as it is here called, has been gaining ground of late, and our system might now succeed. Besides, M. Say is going to try the Nicolson pavement, and is now having a specimen block laid down on the Boulevard Saint Michel.

FRENCH FICKLENESS.

It is wonderful how rapidly opinions and feelings change in this country. Sometimes we Americans are held in high esteem; sometimes we are received with sneers and frowns. Once M. le Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier paid a public tribute to the honesty and services of Mr. Remington, thanking him for aiding the Government in many ways, and announcing that, after having been promised five per cent. in certain contracts, Mr. Remington voluntarily reduced his percentage when he saw that the sum would be a large one. I have not Mr. Remington's statement, but in the Government report I find the services of this gentleman very highly estimated. As I wrote you at the time, the entire American colony was very proud of the tribute to our countryman, and for a time every one spoke well of us. One unfortunate day came the report of M. Bughas denouncing Mr. Remington in the most dreadful manner, and the report was gladly used by the press. We at once fell in popular esteem, and once more accusations rose against us. It is very evident that M. Bughas, or some of his friends, gave out a copy of his report to the Ministry. I know of no one here who is authorized to take the matter up, but I call on Mr. Remington to notice it. We are all interested; we all suffer.

ASHBY.

CONNECTICUT.

Call for a State Labor Convention in January Next.

Head-quarters State Labor Union,
New-Haven, Conn.

To the Independent Voters of the State of Connecticut:

The legal voters of the State of Connecticut, irrespective of past political connections, who are in favor of forming an independent political party in this State, to be connected with, and a part of the National Labor Reform Party of the United States, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Bridgeport on the first Wednesday in January, 1872, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a full State ticket in the field, to elect delegates to the National Convention, which meets in Columbus, Ohio, on the third Wednesday in February, 1872; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention, in connection with the Labor Reform Party. The basis of representation will be as follows: Each town will be entitled to one delegate at large, and one for each additional thousand voters. The officers of the Labor Unions already organized, and chartered by the State Labor Union, will call meetings for the election of delegates. In towns where no charter for a Labor Union has been granted, those favorable to the movement are invited to call a meeting and send delegates. The delegates, before being admitted to seats, will be required to subscribe to the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves on our honor as men and citizens, that we take seats in this Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for an independent political party, to be known as the Labor Reform Party of Connecticut. In doing this, we disconnect ourselves from all political parties with which we have heretofore acted, and pledge our undivided support to the platform of the National Labor Reform Party, and the candidates nominated by this Convention."

Any further information required will be cheerfully forwarded, by addressing

James Grogan.
President State Labor Union.
Or, Edward M. Graves, Secretary,
No. 32 Russell-street, Hartford, Conn.

Bribery in Elections—How Shall It Be Punished?

From the Providence Journal. Nov. 20.

Our own State furnishes lamentable witness of the power of money corruptly applied at our elections. Whatever disavowals there may be for the responsibility of it, however, crimination and recrimination may charge it upon one party and another, upon one man and another, the fact is universally admitted, and every good citizen must agree that it ought to be put down. It is a difficult thing to enforce a law which can be violated in secret, and when all who have knowledge of it are protected from examination as witnesses on the ground that their testimony would criminate themselves; and it may be impossible to prevent corruption at elections, on a considerable scale; but we believe that legislation could be framed that would meet much of it. The first requisite is indeed, an honest public opinion that will visit not only the instruments, but the perpetrators of these frauds, the men for whose benefit they are committed, and who supply the money that reward them. We have long thought that the remedy for bribery at elections might be found in the disfranchisement of the offenders, which would take away the material on which the corruption works. The severe penalties for an offense that has been practiced so commonly and with such impunity have helped to prevent convictions, and the difficulty of obtaining testimony, for the reason just stated, has afforded an excuse for acquittals or disagreements, which some of the jury are pretty sure, in every case, to incline to. But if the only penalty was disfranchisement, total or for a limited time, according to the circumstances of the offense, convictions would be easier, and if parties to the offense, summoned as witnesses, could be protected from punishment and compelled to testify, it seems to us that the law might be enforced. At least we would like to see the experiment fairly tried.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Six first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and Seventy-first-street, four stories and basement, 16.8 by 50; Moran & Armstrong, owners.

Four first-class dwellings, north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-first-street, four stories, 30 and 21.8 by 25.5; D. & J. Jardine, Francis Martin & John J. Brown, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventieth-street, four stories, 21.6 by 50; Chas. Huber, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, Nos. 150 and 152 East Seventy-first street, four stories and basement, 12.6 by 55; Moran & Armstrong, owners.

One tenement house, south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 260 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 27 by 52; Thomas McGinnis, owner.

Two stables, south side of Seventieth-street, 63.6 feet east of Lexington-avenue, two stories, 17 by 25; Charles Huber, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Twelve tenement-houses, south-west corner of First-avenue and Sixty-third-street, five stories, 25 by 65; John Glass, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Eighty-third-street, 80 feet east of Third-avenue, five stories, 21.8 by 65; Smith & Son, owners.

One tenement-house, south side of Prince-street, 47.6 feet east of Mott-street, five stories, 24 by 68; S. Bohm, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 560 West Fifty-fourth-street, five stories, 28 by 53; E. Hofer, owner.

One first-class store, north-east corner of West Broadway and Thomas-street, five stories, 25 by 50; G. B. Lawton, owner.

One factory, Nos. 76, 78, 80 and 82 Washington-street, seven stories, 100 by 89.9; B. T. Babbett, owner.

One work-shop, north side of Forty-second-street, 175 feet west of Second-avenue, four stories, 75 by 60; Jackson & Steinmetz, owners.

One work-shop, south side of Sixtieth-street, 150 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 50 by 100; John M. Miller, owner.

One work-shop, west side of Eleventh-avenue, 75 feet south of Sixtieth-street, two stories, 21 by 100; John M. Miller, owner.

One stable, east side of Hudson-street, 75 feet north of Thomas-street, four stories, 24 by 71.9; G. Garner & Co., owners.

One stable, south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, four stories, 51.2 by 100; John Webb, owner.

One stable, No. 200 East Twenty-ninth-street, two stories, 22 by 25; D. Schrieffer, owner.

One stable, No. 226 East Twenty-seventh-street, two stories, 25 by 18; C. Callahan, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	41	First-class store	1
Brown-stone fronts	17	Factory	1
Brick fronts	24	Workshops	3
First-class dwellings	14	Stables	6
Tenement-houses	16		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick tenement-house, No. 259 William-street, 29½ by 40, four stories, front wall to be taken down and rebuilt; Mrs. Helen Langdon, owner.

One brick tenement-house, Nos. 687 and 689 Third-avenue, 40 by 40, four stories, front and rear walls to be taken down, front to be built on iron girders, supported by iron columns on first story, rear wall to be rebuilt 8 feet in rear of present wall, making building 48 feet deep; John Sexton, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Watts-street, No. 43, J. J. West, owner; stairs on rear of extension decayed.

Bowery, No. 214, Bliss & James, agents; unsafe and broken second story floor beams.

Fifth-avenue, building north side, 57 feet north-north-west corner of Fiftieth-street, A. Rathbone, owner; unsafe and settled north wall.

Broome-street, building south-west corner of Essex-street, Mrs. M. A. Peck, owner; unsafe and rotten beams and weather boarding.

Broadway, No. 478, Henry Blunt, agent; unsafe floors.

First-avenue, block front from Fortieth to Forty-first-street, C. O. Billings, owner; lintels of insufficient strength.

Canal-street, No. 303, Thomas W. Marshall, owner; unsafe north and east walls, (excavating.)

Eighty-sixth-street, building north side, 125 feet west of First-avenue, James Stewart, owner; in a generally unsafe condition.

Broome-street, No. 28, Joseph Dodin, owner; west wall unsafe, (excavating.)

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Watts-street, No. 43, J. J. West, owner; Macdougal-street, No. 39, Mrs. Wetherbee, owner; Franklin-street, No. 172, John B. Haskin, owner; Franklin-street, No. 178, S. S. Wyckoff, owner; Franklin-street, No. 182, James Steel, owner; West Eleventh-street, No. 46, James Wood, owner; Walker-street, Nos. 9 and 11, Jacob Hotz, lessee; Walker-street, No. 15, F. Oswald, owner; Walker-street, No. 13, Jacob Hotz, lessee.

The Labor Question.

The following correspondence has recently passed between Wendell Phillips and numerous representatives of the working men of this City. It will be seen that the time designated by Mr. Phillips for his lecture is Dec. 6 The title is "The Labor Movement, the Sheet Anchor of the Republic." The lecture will be delivered at Steinway Hall:

New-York, Nov. 17, 1871.

To Wendell Phillips, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, deeply grateful for your services in behalf of justice and humanity, respectfully request you to address the people of this City on the subject of labor reform at your earliest convenience.

(Signed,) Gilbert Vail, President Typographical Union; Wm. J. Jessup, President W. A. S. N. Y.; Peter Daly, President of the Working Men's Union; Thomas P. Masterson, Recording Secretary Working Men's Union; Dennis S. Griffin, Corresponding Secretary Working Men's Union; Thomas T. Sutliffe, Typographical Union; Isaac Wood, Press Printers' Union; Michael Purdy, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union; Wm. Cashman, Tailors' Union; Geo. H. McVay, Varnishers' and Polishers' Union; Geo. Linton, Housesmiths' Union; Geo. Cavenagh, Stair-builders' and Joiners' Union; James Connelly, Operative Painters' Union; Bernard Rice, Bricklayers' Union; E. Sequin, Cigar-makers' Union; E. Irwin Martin, Paper-hangers' Union; John Gavin, Consolidated Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, and many others.

Boston, Nov. 22, 1871.

To Messrs. Gilbert Vail, President Typographical Union; W. J. Jessup, President of the Working Men's Assembly of State New-York, and others.

Gentlemen: Thank you for the confidence implied in your request that I address you on "Labor Reform." I shall be happy to contribute what I can to the elucidation of that most important question, and will take Wednesday, the 6th of December next, for a lecture upon it.

Very respectfully yours,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A New Swindle—Purchasing a Lager-Beer Saloon with a Worthless Check.

Julius Fabre, a German, was arraigned yesterday, before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of swindling made by Mrs. Emilia Schmidt, which was somewhat novel in some of its features. The complainant kept a lager-beer saloon at No. 96 South Fifth-avenue, and Fabre, after some negotiation, purchased it for $275, giving a check for that amount on the Tenth National Bank. As he represented the check to be perfectly good, and certain to be paid as soon as the bank opened next morning, the property was turned over to him, and he installed himself behind the bar as proprietor. That night he was extremely liberal, "treating" nearly everybody in honor of his new position, but the next morning he decamped with the receipts of the saloon on the previous evening, which did not, however, amount to more than $5. As soon as bank opened, the check was found to be worthless, and the former proprietor again took possession of the abandoned property. It was stated that Fabre has done an extensive business in this way, and has been proprietor for one night only of a large number of saloons. He had nothing to say in reply to the charge, except to allege that he had been robbed in the house of the complainant, and he was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

The Park-Row Excavation.

The tearing up of the track in Park-row causes much inconvenience to ordinary traffic. No thoroughfare is proclaimed in Beekman-street from Nassau to Park-row. To avoid the difficulties and delays necessarily attendant upon this state of affairs, most of the Third and Fourth avenue cars turn round in front of the Times office, and start on their up-town journeys from Printing-house-square. The inconvenience is likely to be of some duration, as new rails are to be laid along the whole length of Park-row.

THE ALDERMANIC VOTE.

The Mandamus Against the Board of Canvassers—It is Continued in Force, and They are Given to Saturday to Report Compliance Therewith.

The mandamus issued against the Board of Canvassers to compel them to count the votes cast for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, came up for argument before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, pursuant to previous adjournment.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton, who appeared on behalf of D. D. Conover, the relator, suggested to the Court that they had but twenty minutes before the meeting of the Board of Canvassers. This, he said, might afford time enough to discuss the propriety of the peremptory mandamus, but not time enough to discuss the constitutionality of the act extending the tenure of the office of the Aldermen.

Mr. Beach, who appeared on behalf of the Board of Canvassers, expressed the hope that the Court would not decide the questions involved in advance. What was desired on their part was, to have the matter put in some form, he cared but little what, in which the questions could be presented before the Court of Appeals.

Mr. O'Gorman suggested that the best way was by changing the writ to an alternative mandamus, returnable today. (yesterday,) and then to have the Court simultaneously with the return make the order peremptory. They did not desire, so far as his clients were concerned, that the mandamus should be lifted, but merely that it might be so arranged as to secure an expeditious decision in the Court of Appeals, and this mode seemed to him best calculated for that purpose.

Judge Brady said that his conclusion had been to the extent only that the constitutionality of the laws was not a question to be discussed on this motion.

Mr. Beach urged that a relator, in order to obtain a mandamus, must show some legal right. Conceding, he said, for the purpose of argument, that the act prolonging the Aldermanic tenure was unconstitutional, so far, yet it did not appear that any legal election for Aldermen could have been held on the 7th of November last. The danger was that if the matter was left to the slow process of a *quo warranto* they would have two Boards of Aldermen sitting, each claiming to represent the City, to the great confusion of its affairs. This motion be made in all good faith and sincerity, in order to bring the questions involved before the Court of Appeals in January next.

Judge Brady said he thought the best way would be to consider the case before him on an order to show cause why the writ be not quashed, and the motion to quash denied. He could not see how that would injure either party.

Mr. Clinton submitted that the question could not be decided in that way. This was simply a mandamus to the canvassers to perform a ministerial or clerical duty, to complete their count of the votes and give a proper certificate.

Judge Brady—There is no question as to that.

Mr. Clinton—Then they would be met on the record with the statement that that was the only question.

Mr. Beach—That is our lookout.

Judge Brady—My suggestion is that this be considered an informal motion to quash the mandamus, and that that motion be denied.

Mr. O'Gorman then asked leave to put in an affidavit of John Hardy, the Clerk of the Common Council, to the effect that no notice of election for Aldermen had been given by him, and that no legal election could take place under the statutes of 1870 and 1871 for that office.

Mr. Clinton said he did not object to the one fact appearing as to the want of notice, but he did object to Mr. Hardy interpreting law by his affidavit.

Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., claimed, in the first place, that the canvassers had no right to an appeal. Even if the case were decided against them, it decided nothing as to the Aldermen who were not parties to the record, and who would have to be removed by *quo warranto;* and, in the second place, they were not in a position to ask a favor of the Court, being, as they were, in flagrant contempt in disobeying the order of the Court, and, in place of obeying, telling a Judge of the Supreme Court that they knew the law and understood the statutes better than he did. That they were merely computers of the vote was now settled, whatever previous doubt might have existed by reason of Judge Gilbert's decision. It was not the business of the canvassers to consider the law of the case.

Mr. O'Gorman replied that the canvassers had a right to be heard. The proceeding was an unusual one. A peremptory mandamus had been issued to the canvassers, and it was now contended that they had no right to be heard as to the propriety to issue this mandamus. A grave question would be found to lie at the bottom of this election for Aldermen. The law directs that the canvassers shall count the votes cast at election, and if this vote for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen was found to be unauthorized by law, then as to them there was no election, and no duty as to those votes rested on the canvassers. The probabilities were that the counting of these votes would result in the confusion consequent on unauthorized members of a Board of Aldermen seeking to administer the affairs of the City. Under these circumstances he thought there should be no undue haste, and the right of the canvassers, as of every citizen, to an examination of this question before a peremptory mandamus should be permitted to stand, should be conceded.

Judge Brady said he thought if the existence of the mandamus did not facilitate the duties of the canvassers it would not interfere with them.

Mr. Clinton desired to know if the motion to quash the mandamus was denied. Judge Brady replied that the motion to quash was denied; the writ, he said, stands, and the canvassers will proceed with their duty. The time within which they shall report compliance with the order is extended until Saturday next.

This closed the discussion of the case.

The Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action you have taken toward the New-York Ring, and the articles on the Grand Central Depot, entitle you to the position of public benefactor. Will you also use your valuable paper to abate the nuisance of this same Hudson River Railroad Company in filling Hudson-street, opposite, above and below their freight-depot, with their cars? It is both a nuisance and a dangerous trap. This street day after day is littered with their cars, causing both an inconvenience to the public and a detriment to property-holders. The New-Haven Railroad Company are not allowed to fill Centre-street with their cars; a drayman is not allowed to leave his dray in the street, even in front of his own house, and why the Hudson River Railroad Company is allowed to litter Hudson-street day after day with their strings of cars, is hard to understand. About two weeks ago, while passing from one side of Hudson-street to the other, on the crossing, I passed the end of what I supposed was one of the usual trains, when I barely escaped being knocked down and run over. A dummy steam-engine was attached to the train, and, without any warning, backed it down on whoever or whatever was so unfortunate as to be crossing at the time. I was cooly informed by what appeared to be an employe that "people who don't keep their eyes open had no business around that depot," and I found, as probably many others have, that he was about right. The Grand Central Depot, being incompleted, may give a shadow of excuse for the confusion around it, but no such can be pleaded for the Hudson-street depot. If the freight-depot is not large enough to hold their cars without storing them in the public thoroughfares, it should be suitably extended, or the Company should be made to take them where they will not inconvenience and endanger the public.

SUFFERER.

Yonkers, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.

Department of Public Parks—Mr. Stebbins Elected President and Treasurer—A Report on the Condition of the Accounts Ordered.

The Commissioners of Parks met yesterday, Mr. Stebbins presiding.

Certified copies of appointments and oaths of office of Commissioners Stebbins and Church were received from the Mayor. The resignation of Henry Hilton as Treasurer of the Department was received and accepted. A communication from the Mayor notifying the Department of the appointment of Andrew H. Green as Controller of the City of New-York was received. The Board elected Mr. Stebbins President and Treasurer. A resolution was adopted, requesting the Clerk of the Board to report generally as to the employes', work done and to be done, liabilities and condition of the accounts. A resolution was also adopted, ordering the suspension of all work in the Zoological Gardens, the Deer-house, the Conservatory, the Museum buildings and the Propagating-house. A further resolution was adopted, appointing Messrs. Olmstead and Vaux landscape architects, advisory to the Board. The Board then adjourned.

Senator O'Brien Serenaded.

A number of Senator O'Brien's friends, including Messrs. Schumann, Fox, Powers, Reynolds, Golden, Coffey, and about thirty other of the most influential men of the Twentieth Ward in the Reform Democratic ranks, accompanied by Grafulla's Band, proceeded to his residence, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, to tender him the compliment of a serenade, on Wednesday night, Nov. 22. After the musicians had exhausted their skill, the Senator's house was thrown open to welcome them. When G. W. McGlynn's address of congratulation was over, the Senator responded, thanking them for this delicate manifestation of regard. He briefly stated his views on the situation. After some further conference and congratulation, the party returned home.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Recent Arrests and Their Effect—An Official Opinion of Their Good Points—The Case of Consul Nenninger—Progress of the Struggle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 18, 1871.—The late arrests and banishments continue to occupy public attention and a feeling of uneasiness and even of fear, pervades large numbers of Cubans and a few Spaniards, whose conscience is not clear, and who have given countenance to the revolution. To persons abroad, unacquainted with Spanish laws and the Spanish character, and more particularly to those who see these arrests and banishments with Anglo-Saxon or American eyes, this action of the Government must necessarily appear what it is in reality, aristocratic, severe and cruel, and in opposition to our ideas of justice. They violate the guarantees of individual rights, such as exist in every European country except Russia, and inclusive of Spain. But the Constitution of Spain and the guarantees of individual rights, which partake somewhat of the character of our habeas corpus, are not in voice in the Island of Cuba, and will not be planted until the revolution is over, whenever that event may occur. Yet the proceedings of the Government favor the arrested parties, and if they had been remanded for trial before the regular civil or military Courts, their fate might have been sealed ere the trial had fairly begun, as the excited state of the community would undoubtedly have caused a riot and the consequent massacre of all the prisoners. Among the arrested are several volunteers, and many, if not all, of the arrested parties have been suspected of connivance with and giving aid to the Revolutionists. No doubt such is the fact, but the regular Courts would not have been able to acquire the necessary proofs to convict all of the accused. Many of those arrested favored the revolution simply because they made money by it, and not because they were therefore favorably disposed toward the Revolutionists. As to the opinion of the Government on this matter, I make the following extracts from the letter of one of the most prominent officials here, written to the Colonial Minister in Madrid. After some preliminaries this officer says:

"The revolution in the interior was nourished by the aid and labors of those in the cities, and Havana has always sheltered the parties who collected and forwarded funds and correspondence. These workers at times were volunteers, and pretended to be great Spaniards, which made it difficult to surprise them. But as time advanced, facts and suspicions were multiplied and then the authorities could interfere. The banishments in December, 1869, were felt severely by the insurgents, but months passed, the impression wore away, and the conspirators again became bold. Notwithstanding the caution of those arrested, the disclosures of servants among themselves, the seizure of documents wherein names and facts were cited, although often in a disguised way, denunciations made in moments of anger and the revelations of prisoners, were, if not sufficient to convict the banished parties, a proof of the character of the accused. Public opinion had long ago marked the parties, and they were watched by everybody at home and abroad. If the Government had arrested all those whom public opinion pointed out how many evils would have been avoided."

Referring to the case of Mr. JOHN NENNINGER, whose *exequatur* as Swedish Consul was withdrawn, the same official says:

"Sufficient time was allowed him to leave the island, accompanied by his son VICENTE, a native of Cuba, and claiming American citizenship. The first, availing himself of his official character, favored the enemies of Spain to the fullest extent, and his son afforded all necessary information to the insurgents in the Cico Villas."

So far go the extracts from the document; another high official informed your correspondent, that M. NENNINGER was the agent of ALDAMA, and that he received copies and forwarded the letter wherein Mr. ALDAMA ordered Mr. C—— to burn his plantations. All these charges are made, but their justice may fairly be doubted.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

To counteract the efforts of the Cubans and their partisans in Spain, a political club has been formed in Madrid, which has been joined by the prominent lights among the Spanish Party here. The formation of this club, its connection with other political parties in Spain, and the aid afforded by such journals as have joined the anti-fillibustering league in Madrid, will be of benefit to the Spanish Party here, and tend toward defeating the secession Party in Spain, a somewhat difficult task, considering the number of Spaniards willing to sell or give Cuba away, and the continued agitation kept up by the Cubans there.

PROGRESS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Fighting continues in the Eastern and Central Departments. During an engagement at Mal Pais in the jurisdiction of Holguin, the Cuban Colonel, EUGENIO ODUARDO ESTRADA, a son-in-law of Mr. FRANCISCO AGUILERA, ex-Vice-President of the Republic, and at present at the head of Cuban affairs in New-York, was captured and executed. His brother, AGUSTO, and two negroes, met the same fate. ANTONIO OLIVA, a native of Matanzas, who came to the Island in the Upton expedition, was captured in the Tobabo Mountains and saved his life by acting as a guide to the Spaniards to hunt up his countrymen. By mere accident the insurgent chief, PANCHO VEGA, managed to escape with his men from a large Spanish column which the patriot OLIVA was leading to his rendezvous, but the Cuban Captain, ESTEBAN BLANCO, was not so fortunate, and lost his life. Gen. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE, attacked the block-house of La Horqueta, and but for the timely arrival of Spanish reinforcements from different directions, would have succeeded in killing or capturing the Spanish garrison. The Spaniards lost seven men killed and wounded, and the Cubans, who attacked from an open field, eleven. Among the Cubans killed the name of Capt. PANCHO PALOMINO is reported. Some Spanish guerrillas captured the Cuban Major PEDRO CELESTIN GARCIA, and his friend, JOSE DEL CARMEN ROSABAL, both of whom were executed at Puerto Principe....The reinforcements arriving from Spain are nearly all landed at the seat of war, one steamer having taken one thousand to Santiago de Cuba. The *Puerto Rico* has just landed eleven hundred at Nuevitas. Notwithstanding these reinforcements and the presence of Gen. VALMASEDA in the field, the Cubans here are still hopeful and claim that they have not lost anything during the Summer, and have gained many advantages.

QUASIMODO.

Another Little Job of Tom Fields'.

A letter was addressed to Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, as Park Commissioner, yesterday, calling attention to the fact that the feed for the horses and cattle in the Central Park is supplied by JOHN SCALLAN, whose name has become notorious as connected with the Harlem Court-house job. The contract for supplying this feed was given to SCALLAN by FIELDS, and it appears that the feed is first carted up to Washington Heights and thence down to the Park, thus costing about fifteen per cent. more than if sent directly to the Park. SCALLAN, it appears, has been doing some work on FIELDS' house, and the contract was awarded him in consideration thereof. Mr. GREEN has promised to look into the matter as soon as the Park Commission have organized.

Tweed's Bail—Time for Justification Extended Twenty Days.

In pursuance of notice of exception from the office of the Attorney-General, to "Boss" TWEED'S bail, and of justification from the counsel of the latter, the bondsmen were to have appeared before Judge BRADY yesterday, in Supreme Court Chambers, and justify as to their responsibility. Counsel on both sides were present in Court at the appointed hour, but it was stated on behalf of Mr. TWEED, that Judge LARNED had granted an order which extended the time to justify twenty days, and which order had been served on the other side. Mr. PECKHAM stated in reply that such an order had been served upon them, but, as he understood the order, it merely gave the other side leave to give a further notice of justification, leaving the notice for yesterday valid. This view he had stated to opposing counsel, and requested them to give him a withdrawal of their notice, but they had refused. He had also spoken to the opposing counsel on the same subject, and requested of them a withdrawal, but, as they had not done so hitherto, he supposed they meant to refuse. WILLARD BARTLETT, who appeared as counsel for TWEED, said he supposed the order was in itself sufficient without any notice.

Judge BRADY said he did not deem it sufficient.

Mr. BARTLETT requested that, owing to the importance of the matter, he might have time to confer with counsel before having the question disposed of by the Court.

Judge BRADY allowed him ten minutes for the purpose of consultation, and at the end of that time, counsel returned into Court, saying that he had consulted with Mr. STOUGHTON, Mr. FULLERTON and Mr. BURRILL, all of whom were at present occupied in other causes.

Judge BRADY thereupon marked upon the order that plaintiffs were discharged from all further attendance upon that notice. This leaves the Sheriff personally responsible for the forthcoming of the "Boss" until a justification of his sureties has been had.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

Large Meeting of the Depositors—Singular Action of Vice-President Roche and Secretary Selmes.

The inability of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank to obtain any satisfactory information about the condition of the suspended institution was the cause of bringing them together in a large body at No. 72 Greenwich-street, last evening, for the purpose of uniting upon some action by which they could ascertain what had become of their money. The meeting was called by Justice HOGAN, one of the Vice-Presidents of the bank, who has been diligently but unsuccessfully endeavoring to find out something definite about the affairs of the bank for the depositors, many of whom are poor residents of the First Ward who have looked to him for advice and guidance. The officers of the bank were invited to be present and enlighten the meeting on the subject of the suspension, but the only one who availed himself of the invitation was Police Commissioner SMITH, who is President of the institution, Vice-President ROCHE and Secretary SELMES staying away.

There were upward of two hundred depositors in attendance, the majority of whom were mechanics and laboring men and women. A conversation with some of this class showed that all the money they had in the world, the accumulation often of years of hard work and frugal living, has been intrusted to the keeping of the bank, and that they were now fearful that it had been completely lost to them by the suspension of payments. Not a few were found in a very angry mood and ready to resort to harsh measures on any one who they supposed had cheated them out of their earnings. Among those who took a prominent part in the proceedings were Justice Hogan, Ex-Judge John H. White, T. A. Phillips, the comedian, Richard Enwright, Charles Hall, Henry Lindstruth and John Moore. The three last-named gentlemen are directors in the bank. Several policemen in citizen's dress were noticed in the assemblage, as was also Capt. CHERRY, the Police officer who made himself so conspicuous by the part he played in the election. Ex-Judge WHITE called the meeting to order, and said that the object of the demonstration was well understood. It was desirable for them to know the present state of affairs of the bank. Justice HOGAN, an old resident of the Ward, than whom no better qualified man could be found for the task, had been earnestly laboring to learn the real condition of the bank, had called the meeting, and he would nominate him for its Chairman.

Justice HOGAN was chosen by acclamation, and in a few remarks he said that it appeared to be the general feeling among the depositors that some reliable information in regard to the affairs of the bank should be furnished at once, so that they might know what to expect. He claimed that they had a right to demand such information. For himself, he had tried to procure it, but had failed to do so. As long as he had been connected with the bank as an officer, he had never been consulted about its loans, or notified of any of its meetings. If there had been loans, there should be evidence to show who had taken them, and what kind of securities had been accepted in return. The Chairman subsequently called on President SMITH to inform the meeting what he knew about the affairs of the bank.

Mr. SMITH said that he had been in consultation with the receiver of the bank for two days, and that so far as he could learn he believed that everything would come out all straight, and that the depositors would get 100 cents on the dollar. On Tuesday, he had received from Mr. SELMES, the Secretary, bonds and mortgages on his property, to be used in making good deficits in the bank's accounts, if any were discovered, and he expected mortgages and bonds from Mr. ROCHE to a large amount, to be used for a similar purpose. As far as he was concerned he would do everything in his power to see that the depositors got back their money. He had lived among them twenty-five years, and had never done a dishonest act toward them. Ex-Judge WHITE moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the bank. The receiver was a gentleman in whom he had every confidence, but it was well known that the depositors had had no part in his selection. He, therefore, thought it would be in good taste for the depositors to have some of their own members look into the bank's condition. The motion was adopted, and Justice HOGAN then appointed Messrs. John H. White, Daniel Mooney, Thomas Brennan, Richard O'Connor and T. A. Phillips as members of the Committee. On motion, Justice HOGAN'S name was added to the list. The subsequent proceedings consisted of a discussion as to the employment of counsel by the Committee. One man said that the meeting had no right to entail any expense on the depositors unless they all consent to it. T. A. PHILLIPS said that he was willing to abide by any action that the Committee took. He had some $11,000 in the bank, and was willing to see it go rather than see the smallest depositors defrauded. The subject of the hiring of counsel was finally deferred until the next meeting.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Servian Skouptchina, or National Assembly, has passed three resolutions, calling upon the Government to take steps for the secularization of the convents, the reform of the educational system, and the establishment of a school for each commune of 350 houses.

According to a return lately published at St. Petersburg, there are now in the Russian Church 37,718 popes, 11,227 deacons, and 65,952 choristers, &c. The total sum expended by the Government in salaries and wages for these persons is 5,163,363 roubles, (£700,000.)

The question of admitting Jews to the rank of officer in the Russian army gave rise to a warm discussion the other day in the Reorganization Committee at St. Petersburg. The majority were of opinion that the consideration of the measure should be postponed until sufficient time shall have elapsed to give the recent experiment of admitting Jews into the civil service a fair trial. Several of the members urged that at least Jews who have gone through the University course should be recognized as qualified for the rank of officers, as the national and religious prejudices of the Jews usually disappear under the influence of education. The question is not yet settled.

The *Journal de Marseille* gives some particulars about the death of CHASSAING, the lion-killer, and the successor of GERARD. He died at Philippeville a few days after his return from France, a victim to the events of the Arab insurrection. He occupied the farm in a neighborhood of Batna, which was sacked and burnt by the insurgents. His son, aged eleven years, was seized, horribly maltreated, and at length murdered. A young woman whom CHASSAING, a widower, was about to marry had fallen into the power of the Arabs, and was placed among their women; she had gone mad from ill-usage. All these misfortunes broke the lion-killer's heart and carried him off. All the civil and military authorities attended his funeral.

"We stated," says the *Gaulois*, "a few days ago that in many parts of Paris small subscriptions are being raised among families and neighbors in order to send bouquets to the Empress on her *fête* day. Since then we have received many letters from persons desirous of joining in this manifestation of good feeling. These letters are numerous, for the Empress has left in France and in Paris many of all classes who are indebted to her for kindness. Our opinion is that it will be best to allow these offerings of gratitude to retain their private character. To adopt any arrangements in public would, perhaps, induce those who are now in power to suspect a conspiracy. Let those, then, who have the sentiment of grateful recollection meet in their family circles and arrange the flowers which, sent to one in exile, will remind her of those mothers and children of the great family from which she is now separated—the poor, whose number is increasing daily."

The Swiss *Times* mentions the facts appended in relation to the dogs of St. Bernard: "These dogs are becoming more and more *à la mode*; everywhere there is a demand for them. It will be remembered that a Swiss dog-fancier, M. SCHUMACHER, (brother of Major SCHUMACHER,) obtained at Paris the first grand prize. At Cannstadt and at the time of the Wurtemberg Exhibition, the King familiarly entertained himself with the Swiss competitors, and examined with attention the dogs furnished at the collar with the traditional supply of cordials, patting and at the same time suffering himself to be patted by the principal animals. The Swiss expositors obtained on that occasion two grand prizes and diplomas. This renown has procured the St. Bernard breed unparalleled favor. People are buying in all parts of Europe, even to the borders of the Atlantic (as we ourselves have lately seen at Lisbon,) the dogs of St. Bernard. Berne appears to be, according to those well up in dog fancying, the only place which has preserved the purity of the breed. Some people will have it that those of the Valais, nay, even those of St. Bernard itself, are nothing more than cross-breeds. However this may be, we have here a novel kind of business, of which nobody ever dreamt a few years ago."

It is stated by the *Levant Herald* that official circles in Constantinople were recently "electrified by the news that EMIN BEY, Ex-First Secretary to the Sultan, HUSSEIN AVNI PASHA, late Minister of War, and HUSNI PASHA, Ex-Minister of Police, had been suddenly arrested and shipped off in penal exile to a fortress in Cyprus. An inquiry recently instituted by the Grand Vizier into the administration of the Seraskeriat and Zaptieh under their late chiefs had revealed, it is stated, almost incredible abuses. A concurrent investigation into the affairs of the Palace quite as seriously compromised EMIN BEY, and on the result of both inquiries being communicated to the Sultan on Wednesday, the 18th October, His Majesty summoned a special council of Ministers to decide on what should be done with the culprits. This was held late on Wednesday evening, when it was decided that all three should be exiled to a provincial fortress, Cyprus being at the same time selected as the place of *internement*. Accordingly, orders for the arrest of the disgraced functionaries were issued on Thursday morning, and the *Izzedin* steamer was detailed to convey them to the island. HUSSEIN AVNI PASHA, however, had for some days past been suffering from a severe swelling of the face, and his medical attendants protested against his immediate removal. He has, therefore, been permitted to remain till the departure of the next steamer, but EMIN and HUSNI were at once dispatched on board the *Izzedin*.

A telegram from Calcutta states that ABDULLAH, the assassin of Chief-Justice NORMAN, was hanged on Nov. 4, and his body burned; the burning of the body being carried out by men of the lowest caste. It had been determined that the execution should not be entirely intramural, but that the drop should be constructed at such a height as that it would not be visible from outside the jail after the body had fallen. Various meetings of Mohammedans and natives had been held for the purpose of expressing their sorrow and regret at the crime, and their sympathy with the family of the deceased Judge. A letter of condolence had been addressed to Mrs. NORMAN in the name of the Bombay Mohammedan community. The Calcutta *Englishman* says that "there is as yet absolutely no proof that the act is in any way connected with the Wahabee movement. But while we have for this reason remained silent, the vague rumors—many of them of the wildest and most sensational nature—which have been floating about since the perpetration of the foul deed, show that the public mind is undoubtedly anxious; and we feel sure that no tax-payer would object to a large sum being offered by the Government for any clue which may lead to the discovery of the motives which induced the assassin to do his murderous work."

The *Journal de Genève* gives, upon the authority of a Berlin correspondent, the following account of the manner in which the documents recently published in the Berlin *Reichs Anzeiger*, in reply to M. BENEDETTI'S pamphlet, came into the possession of the Prussian Government: "At a country-house belonging to M. ROUHER some servants were busily engaged in burning a great quantity of paper, when the sudden arrival of our troops caused them to take to flight, leaving their work incomplete. Some civilians who accompanied the army were curious enough to examine the papers which were scattered about the place, and they found that the documents belonged, for the most part, to the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and specially related to the Franco-Italian war against Austria. Among these papers was also found the draught of the treaty for the cession of Lombardy and Venetia corrected by the Emperor NAPOLEON himself. The attention of the civil administration attached to the army having been called to these papers, further searches were made and a secret cabinet was discovered containing complete diplomatic archives which possessed a special interest as relating to events preceding the war of 1870. Among these documents were those which have been wholly or in part published by the *Reichs Anzeiger*. We are informed that the other papers found in the secret cabinet are of great importance, and include many documents, the publication of which would be very disagreeable to many German diplomatists. There is among them a communication from the French Minister at the Court of Darmstadt which affords ground for the report which was current at the time, that M. DALWIGH had invited the French to appear in Germany."

In the opinion of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the removal, sanctioned by the Czar, of the Baltic University from Dorpat to Vilna has a deeper signification than the mere migration of a learned institution from one city to another. The proposal emanates from the Russian Nationalist Party, and is intended as a vigorous stride toward the final Russianization of the Baltic provinces. These provinces being the stronghold, and Dorpat, as their seat of learning, the nursery of Germanism in Russia, it is believed that no more effective step could have been taken toward the eradication of the element to which Russia owes her civilization, but which now has become hateful in her sight. The measure is coupled with some others aiming at the same object. The first introduces the Russian municipal law into the provinces, and the other prescribes the exclusive use of the Russian language in official and administrative correspondence. In order still further to encourage the spread of that language, Government has placed 6,000 roubles at the disposal of the authorities to enable them to print their official journals in Russian instead of German.

The New Grand Jury and the City Robberies—No Developments Yet.

The Grand Jury, which was specially convened on Tuesday by Judge BEDFORD to consider all questions in reference to the Municipal robberies, have been in active session since, and are investigating the papers and figures upon which indictments against the Tammany leaders are expected to be sustained. Yesterday morning they returned into Court with a number of bills of indictment against some parties whose names have not transpired. It was generally supposed that this proceeding had some relation to TWEED and his associates; but when questioned on the subject, the District-Attorney declined to give any information, and, indeed, expressed his ignorance of any decisive steps being taken by the Grand Jury in the matter.

The Fourth-Avenue Casualty.

Coroner HERMANN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of JOHN R. WARD, a track-walker on the Harlem Railroad, who was struck, at Fourth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, by a locomotive of the New-Haven Railroad, on the 11th inst., and received injuries which proved fatal. DAVID D. STEPHENSON, the engineer in charge of the locomotive, testified that he saw a white light on the track, but it was so dark that he could not see any one, and supposed that a lamp had been abandoned. He was going at a slow rate, and had no idea that a man was on the track. There was nothing to show why deceased was on the track, and there being no evidence attaching blame to any one, a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The North River Affray.

In the TIMES of yesterday an account appeared of the arrestt of LORENZO ANDREWS, JACOB VOLNIELL and CHARLES FRELIGH, hands on the lighter *Miller*, as the parties concerned in the shooting of JAMES J. HILL, a hand on the canal-boat *American Eagle*, during the affray in the North River, off Yonkers, on Saturday last. The prisoners were yesterday taken before HILL, at Park Hospital, who identified ANDREWS as one of the men on board the lighter when the collision occurred, but could not say he fired the shot. The prisoners were then taken before Coroner KEENAN, who decided that he had no jurisdiction of the case, and the accused were removed to Yonkers to await the result of an investigation. Hopes are now entertained that HILL may recover.

A Strange Presentiment.

The Bangor (Maine) *Whig*, of Wednesday morning last, tells the following story:

"An Augusta correspondent writes that CHARLES BERRY, a musician residing in that city, played at a ball at Kendall's Mills on Monday evening, and after the ball retired to rest as usual, but was restless and unable to sleep, and a sensation of dread of something wrong took hold of his mind. He strove to shake it off, and courted sleep in vain. So strong did this uneasiness become, that he at length arose and took the first train for Augusta, and immediately went to his home, where he found his wife and little son of four years of age, both nearly suffocated from coal gas. It was a long time before they could be revived. Had he been absent an hour longer, they would doubtless have both been dead."

The New Collector's College Days.

From the Troy Whig, Nov. 23.

Gen. ARTHUR, who has just been appointed Collector of New-York, is by no means a very young man, as has been intimated by the New-York *Tribune* and a number of other papers. He graduated at Union College in the same class with our well-known townsman HARVEY J. KING, and was contemporaneous with Gov. HOFFMAN at that college. Gen. ARTHUR is a thoroughly-educated man, distinguished at the bar, eminent in social circles, and familiar with the duties of Collector from his extensive professional connections with the mercantile community. A good story is told of him by his former class-mate, Mr. KING. It appears that during a recitation under Prof. JACKSON, a rather stupid student was called upon to give the names of a certain kind of pendulum. "Kidd's pendulum" was the particular one referred to, but the student stood thinking hard, but to no purpose. At this juncture, ARTHUR, who sat near the professor, slyly slid behind his back, and drew with a few marks of the crayon a gallows with its subject dangling from the beam. "Kidd's pendulum" was whispered here and there by members of the class, and this, with the aid of the drawing, determined the student, who at last boldly answered: "Capt. KIDD'S pendulum," to the uproarious merriment of the class.

Singular Course of a Bullet.

A California paper of a recent date says that two years ago a man was shot in the region of the heart in a bar-room difficulty in San Juan. The surgeon probed the wound unsuccessfully, and failed to extract the ball. The wounded man recovered, and until recently has suffered no inconvenience from the wound. Feeling an unaccountable sensation under his right arm, he underwent a medical examination, and the missing ball was found immediately in the rear of the upper arm joint. The bullet had traversed the body underneath the skin, making an almost complete circuit of the body, and lodged in the neighborhood of the right armpit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23.

FIRST BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.116¼	200 Quick. Min. Co.... 24¼
7,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.s3.114¾	900 do.... 24¼
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'68.s3.114⅝	100 do....b3. 24¼
10,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 64¼	100 do.... 24⅜
50,000 do.... 64	100 Quick. Pref.... 30
15,000 Va. 6s, Con.... 65¼	200 do.... 30¼
5,000 do.... 66	200 do.... 30½
22,000 S. C. St. 6s,new,	100 Mariposa Min. Co. 1½
Jan. & July... 28	505 W. Un. Tel.... 68¼
5,000 do.... 27¾	400 do...bet. call 68⅝
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new,	500 do.... 68¼
April & Oct... 26	100 Con. C. of Md.b. c. 41¼
10,000 Texas 10s, '76... 91	300 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 92¼
24,000 N.Y.S.7s.B.L.,R.109⅝	11 Erie.... 31¼
3,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 93	200 Harlem...bet. call.121¼
10,000 M. S. 2d.... 96¼	100 Reading....113¼
11,000 M. S. S. F. bds..100¾	5 L. S. & M. S.... 88⅜
1,000 Cen. P. Gold bs.103¼	100 do...bet. call. 87⅞
26,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 91⅛	600 do.... 87¾
1,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.bs. 78⅞	20 L.S.& M.S. Scrip. 81⅛
20,000 do.... 78¾	100 Clev. & Ptts....127⅝
2,000 U. P. 10s, Inc... 82½	100 N. J. Cen....110
10,000 T.&W.1st,S.L.D. 87	200 Chi. & R. I....102¾
1,000 Mil. & St. P.1st. 94¾	300 do....102⅞
5,000 do.... 95	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 97¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st.... 96	100 Bos., H. & Erie.... 2½
5,000 S.L.&I.M.1st bs. 92½	10 Mil. & St. P.... 54⅛
9,000 C.,C.&Ind.C.1st. 88⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.... 42⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st...103	200 H. & St. Jo.... 54
3,000 North Mo. 1st... 86¾	100 do.... 54¼
2,000 do.... 86¼	25 C.,C.,C. & Ind.b. c. 84¾
100 Bank of Com....115	100 C., C. & Ind. C.... 19⅛
100 Md. Coal Co.... 22¼	500 T., W. & Wab.b. c. 62⅜
79 Man. Gas....248	

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000 U.S.6s,'81,R. s7.116⅛	5 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 59⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81,C..c117⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 57
5,000 do....117⅛	300 N. Y. Cen.& H. R. 92⅛
35,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅜	2000 N. Y. C.& H.Ctfs. 87⅞
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 109⅝	100 Erie Railway.... 30⅝
4,000 B'l'n 6s.W.L.b.c. 94⅜	400 do...bet. call 30⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 65½	100 Reading....b3.113⅜
10,000 Va. St. 6s. Def.. 28⅜	100 L. S. & M.So..b. c. 87⅝
20,000 Ohio 6s, '81....106⅛	300 Un. Pac...bet. call 27⅝
4,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 98	1000 Chi. & N. W.... 59⅝
30,000 Un. P. 7s,L.G.B. 78⅜	100 N. J. Cen....110
1,000 do.... 79	100 Chi. & R. I....b. c.102⅜
10,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 82½	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 54⅛
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 85½	50 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 78
6,000 B. & So. I. 1st 8s,	100 Tol., Wab. & West. 63
S. F. Bds.... 97	5 C., C., Cin. & Ind... 85
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 24⅜	50 do.... 84⅛
500 do.... 24⅛	200 P., Ft.W.& C.guar. 97
300 Quicksilver Pref.. 30⅛	20 Del., Lack. & W...108⅜
100 Md. Coal Co..b. c. 23	500 Ohio & Miss.... 42⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 46⅝	50 Mor. & Essex.... 96
100 Adams Ex.... 85	50 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 54⅛
5 do...bet. call. 85⅛	

THURSDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The markets for Gold and Exchange and for the Public Funds have been very quiet today, and rather inclined to dullness and lower rates. There was less doing than usual of late in the Public Funds, as well on the Street among the great dealers as at the Exchange Board. The 5-20s of 1867, which ordinarily govern the market, are ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday. Bills on London, 60 days, are also ⅛ ℘ cent. easier. The sales of Gold fluctuated between 110⅝@110¾, standing 110⅝ ℘ cent. at 4 o'clock. Money in good supply at 6@7 ℘ cent., with exceptions, as noted yesterday, as cheap as 5 ℘ cent., where balances are left with the leading Stock Exchange houses. The Gold Brokers report a dull speculation in their Room. The trade demand to pay Customs or to buy Exchange is readily met by sales by the Bankers at the going rates. There is little inclination to *Bear* Gold, and the chief inducement to *Bull* it seems to be the chances of turning a penny on the occasional scarcity of the Cash Gold for delivery.

The Southern State list was 2@2½ ℘ cent. better on South Carolinas, and 1 ℘ cent. better on old Tennessees, while the new Bonds were neglected at a difference of 1@1¼ ℘ cent. The old or ex-Coupon Bonds represent the Ante-War Railroad Debt of the State. The House of Representatives has passed a Bill reducing taxation from six mills to four mills on the dollar, and the whole subject of funding the back Interest and the resumption of payments will probably go over to the next Legislature to assemble in October, 1873. Missouri 6 ℘ cents are scarce and have gone up to 98 per cent. The New-York Bounty 7 ℘ cents sold at 109⅜ per cent.

The Railway Shares were disposed to drag through the morning dealings, and lower quotations by ⅛@¾ ℘ cent. on most of the Western Roads, and also on the New-York Central and Reading. There was the same dull feeling on Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, &c. But about 2 o'clock there were signs of a turn in the general market for the better, the first Stocks to show an improved demand being Ohio and Mississippi and Toledo and Wabash, followed by Lake Shore and Union Pacific. For an hour or two the business in the Great Hall of the Exchange, (where the formal sessions of the Board are also held twice a day, 10½ A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.,) was quite animated, and the temper of the market completely reversed from the bearish feeling in the forenoon. The following quotations were made at the close of the day:

CLOSING PRICES—NOV. 23.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅜
American Gold	110¾	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92½	92⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	88
Reading	113⅜	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	103⅜
North-west Common	60⅛	60¼
North-west Preferred	90⅞	90⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅞	47⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	78
St. Paul Common	54	55
Ohio and Mississippi	42¼	43⅜
Toledo and Wabash	62⅞	64⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅝	68⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅜
Union Pacific	27⅝	28¼
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	87⅞	88⅜
Lake Shore, Scrip	81⅛	82

The Railroad dealings at the very close were strong and active.

At the close of business the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81....116⅛	5-20 coup., new iss.,'65.114
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 reg., '67....114⅛
5-20 reg., '62....111	5-20 coup., '67....114⅜
5-20 coup., '62....111⅛	5-20 reg., '68....114⅛
5-20 reg., '64....111⅛	5-20 coup., '68....114⅜
5-20 coup., '64....111⅛	10-40 reg....109⅝
5-20 reg., '65....111⅛	10-40 coup....109⅝
5-20 coup., '65....111⅛	6s Currency....113⅛
5-20 reg., new iss., '65..114	

The closing prices for the Miscellaneous Shares were as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal..123	Quicksilver M.Co. Pf. 30
Maryland Coal Co.... 22	Mariposa Mining Co. 1
American Coal.... 46	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf. 1½
Spring Mount. Coal.. 64	Boston Water Power. 40
Canton Co.,Baltimore. 68	Adams Express.... 85
N. J. Land Imp. Co.. 71	Wells-Fargo Ex.... 57
Consol. Coal of Md... 41	Amer. M. Union Ex.. 59
Western Union Tel... 68⅛	United States Ex.... 58⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 24⅛	Pacific Mail.... 47⅛

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 90	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.... 80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 91	T. & W. Cons. Conv.. 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 85	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 87
Erie 1st, Extended.... 98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 87½
Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 93	Gal. & Chi. Ext.... 100
Erie 3d 8s, '83.... 90½	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 95¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 86	Chi., R. Is. & Pac....102⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 85	Mor. & Ess. 1st....103
Buff.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77. 93	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....102
Long Dock Bonds.... 90⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....103
H. R. 7s,2d, S. F., '85..104⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d....100
Harlem 1st 7s....101⅛	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.106
Har.Con.M. & S.F.6s. 90	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 3d. 95
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds..101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 93
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.. 92½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.... 97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..114	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 96
Chi.,Bur.&Q.8℘ct.1st.110¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 84⅛
Mich. So.7℘ct. 2d.... 96	Chi. & Alt. S. Fd.... 98
M. So.&N.I.S.F.7℘ct.100¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st....103
Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.100⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc....103
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds....103⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....101
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 91⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 93⅛
Un. Pac. L. Gts. 7s.... 78⅛	Ohio & Miss 2d.... 82
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 82½	Peninsula Bds.... 91
Ill. Cen. 7℘ct., '75....104	St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 92
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.... 96⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st.. 8s..106⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 95	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10s.... 87
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pref.. 86	M. & St. P. 2d.... 86
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 77	M. & St. P., I.&M. D. 89
Chi. & N. W. S. F....100¼	M. & St. P. 2d.... 96
Chi. & N. W. In. Bds. 92½	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 98
Chi. & N.W.Con. Bds. 92	Jol. & Chi. 1st....106
Chi. & N.W.Ext. Bds. 88	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 88⅛
Chi. & N.W. 1st.... 98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.... 70
Han. & St. J. L. Gts..103	Tol., Peo. & W., E.D. 90
Del., L. & W. 1st....101⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 90
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext. 94⅛	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 86
T. & W., St. L. Div... 86⅛	Bos., H. & E. Guar... 82
Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 89⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1871.

Gold receipts	$634,154 90
Gold payments	2,719,463 34
Gold balance	65,733,300 84
Currency receipts	2,421,070 64
Currency payments	270,383 36
Currency balance	8,457,045 17
Customs	513,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		100
City 6s, new	101½	101¾
Camden and Amboy		125
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58⅝
Reading	113⅜	113¾
Lehigh Valley	57⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred		45
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅛	
Northern Central	48	49
Lehigh Navigation	36	36⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	94

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in November were:

1871	$38,285 00
1870	31,030 78
Increase	$7,254 22

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15:

1871	$1,401,212 09
1870	1,169,644 20
Increase 1871	$231,567 89

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have called upon the new Board of Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road to Register their Preferred and Common Stock in the City of New-York. The Transfer-books are already with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

It is announced from Cleveland that the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road to the Pennsylvania Company has been made under a guaranty of 10 ℘ cent. per annum, (payable quarterly,) on the present capital, about $7,500,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SAFE! PROFITABLE!
PERMANENT!
Northern Pacific Gold Bonds.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL,
TWELVE TO FOURTEEN PER CENT. IN GOLD—INCREASE OF YEARLY INCOME 38 PER CENT.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds can secure the above profit by converting the same into NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

These securities are safe beyond all question, and will permanently yield a large interest income in gold.

We commend them to Capitalists, Trustees of Estates, Savings Institutions, and the public generally.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full information furnished by

Jay Cooke & Co.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST, NEW-YORK,
Nov. 20, 1871.

In compliance with instructions from the Company, the price of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS, from this date until further orders, will be 94 and accrued interest.

The scarcity of, and demand for, really desirable *six per cent. gold* bonds for solid and permanent investments, are evinced by the fact that

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1867 are selling at....115
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS are selling at........103
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling at.. 94

These bonds all pay both principal and interest in New-York City, in United States gold coin, and are equally safe for investment.

The reason why FIVE-TWENTY BONDS are so high is because no more can be issued, and the outstanding amount is being rapidly decreased by purchases by the Government from their surplus revenues.

The reason why we think CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS will in time advance to the price of Five-twenties is because no more can be issued; while the operation of their Sinking Fund will soon commence to decrease the amount.

The reason why CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are selling so low, comparatively, while equally safe, is because the Company are selling Bonds to complete the road. They will all be sold in a short time, and in a few months the road will be finished, when we have no doubt the same result will follow as with FIVE-TWENTY and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. The sinking fund of the Chesapeake and Ohio must go into effect within one year after the completion of the road.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS are issued either coupon or registered—the denominations are as follows:

$100, which cost today........$94 31
$500, which cost today........471 56
$1,000, which cost today........943 12

We buy and sell Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

FISK & HATCH.

EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) GOLD.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

In denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

These Bonds are being rapidly absorbed by investors and capitalists, and but a small amount remain untaken. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad, which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the Bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted from 101 to 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	5	Flax, bales	78
Bees-wax, pks.	4	Leather, sides	10,450
Cotton, bales	3,328	Spirits Turp., bbls.	77
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	48	Resin, bbls.	2,005
Dried Fruit, pks.	85	Beef, pks.	1,358
Eggs, bbls.	1,074	Pork, pks.	79
Flour, bbls.	11,419	Cut meats, pks.	802
Meal, bbls.	550	Lard, pks.	890
Meal, bags	770	Butter, pks.	4,664
Wheat, bushels	243,326	Cheese, pks.	6,041
Corn, bushels	163,423	Stearine, pks.	65
Oats, bushels	79,950	Pea-nuts, bags	210
Rye, bushels	24,199	Tallow, pks.	145
Malt, bushels	750	Starch, pks.	500
Barley, bushels	56,245	Tobacco, hhds.	4
Grass-seed, bushels	6,868	Green Apples, bbls.	12,853
Peas, bushels	150	Wool, bales	1,051
Beans, bbls.	19	Whisky, bbls.	571
Hops, bales	205		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—114 bbls. Apples, 136 rolls Leather, 642 bales Cotton, 4,021 boxes Cheese, 425 boxes Bacon, 38 bales Hemlock Leather, 177 bags Clover-seed, 11 bbls. Bladders, 98 pks. Whalefoots, 50 tcs. Lard, 280 bbls. Tallow, 100 hhds. Tallow, 2 pks. Chandeliers, 115 pks. Butter, 37 tcs. Pork, 23 cases Drugs, 500 bbls. Flour, 6,800 bushels Wheat, 1 box Clocks, 21 cases Organs.

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool (additional)—41 bales Cotton, 119,833 lbs. Lard, (368 tcs.,) 4 bales Tow.

By the bark *Lovoid*, for Cork and orders—26,805 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Granen*, for Queenstown and orders—27,698 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *E. B. Lohe*, for Bremen—2,000 bbls. Resin.

By the ship *Alexander*, for Genoa and Leghorn—3,544 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 7,573 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Marguerite*, for St. Pierre—613 bbls. Flour, 16 bbls. Corn-meal, 30 bbls. Mackerel, 40 bbls. Beef, 30 bbls. Pork, 3,026 lbs. Ham, 1,485 lbs. Shoulders, 4,500 lbs. Lard, 100 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 200 cases Kerosene, 10 bbls. Potatoes, 8 bbls. Onions, 4,800 Staves.

By the brig *Alice*, for Kingston—140 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. Corn-meal, 125 bbls. Crackers, 250 bbls. Pork, 100 bbls. Beef, 300 reams Paper, 4,580 lbs. Lard, 200 cases Kerosene, 31 bales Tobacco, 22 boxes Tobacco, 60 boxes Corn-starch.

By the brig *Gem*, for Trinidad—100 bbls. Pork, 350 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Bread, 120 bbls. Crackers, 88 bushels Peas, 400 bushels Oats, 50 bushels Corn, 3,300 lbs. Cheese, 8 bbls. Beef, 1,711 lbs. Ham, 1,300 Shooks, 45 bales Hay, 40 Mules.

By the brig *J. H. Dillingham*, for Rio Janeiro—54 cases Drugs, 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 120 cases Irons, 20 cases Maizena, 5 bbls. Blacking, 105 cases Spirits Turpentine, 81 cases Clocks, 12 cases Milk, 12 cases Sauce, 6 cases Extract Buchu, 12 Trunks, 1,395 pks. Sewing-machines, 8 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 12 boxes Nails, 10 boxes Chairs, 1 Printing Press, 67 boxes Agricultural Implements, 31 pks. Carriage-ware, 4,494 feet Lumber, 2 casks Chimnies, 97 pks. Pails and Tubs, 10 cases Candles, 9 pks. Lamps, 100 kegs Barley.

By the schooner *Jno. Rose*, for Manzanillo—48 cases Chairs, 251 pks. Machinery, 100 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Potatoes, 80 bbls. Onions, 550 bdls. Shooks, 96 bdls. Heads, 660 bdls. Hoops, 100 Empty Barrels, 26,054 feet Lumber.

And from Philadelphia, for Antwerp, by the bark *Union*—175,836 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the bark *Golden Land*, for Belfast—45,000 bushels Corn, 300 boxes Cheese, (15,000 lbs.)

COTTON—The offerings for both prompt and forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, and with a fair demand noted, prices have advanced ⅛c. ℘ lb.; sales, 1,914 bales for early delivery, (of which 122 bales were to arrive,) including 525 bales to shippers, 908 bales to spinners, 1 bale to speculators, and 480 bales in transit. For forward delivery sales were made of 15,950 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for November, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 600 bales at 18 7-16c.; 700 bales at 18⅜c.; December, 1,700 bales at 18 7-16c.; January, 400 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c., 200 bales at 18⅝c.; February, 300 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c.; April, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19¼c., 400 bales at 19⅛c. And today for November, 600 bales at 18⅛c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 200 bales at 18⅛c., 200 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c.; December, 500 bales at 18 7-16c., 1,900 bales at 18⅜c., 400 bales at 18 9-16c., 300 bales at 18⅜c., 100 bales at 18 9-16c., 500 bales at 18⅝c., 200 bales at 18 9-16c., 500 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 200 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 400 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 at 18¾c., 1,150 bales at 18 11-16c., January and February, 100 bales each at 18 9-16c., together; February, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 500 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c.; March, 500 bales at 19⅛c., 50 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 100 bales at 19¼c.; April, 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 500 bales at 19⅜c.; May, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19⅝c.; free on board at Savannah, 100 bales at 17⅜. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: November, 18.39c.; December, 18.41c.; January, 18.61c.; February, 18.78c.; March, 19⅛c.; April, 19.30c. The receipts at this port today were 3,328 bales, including 1,267 bales per rail, and 2,061 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 15,255 bales, and thus far this week 80,938 bales, against 79,217 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 750,493 bales, against 880,919 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19	19⅛
Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	19¾	20	20⅛	20⅛

FRUIT—There has been a limited jobbing business reported in new crop Layer Raisins at $3 35@$3 40 ℘ box. Of Currants, 500 casks have been sold, to arrive, at 4⅛c., gold, ℘ lb., in bond. Market otherwise dull.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand at about former prices. The export inquiry has been light, and the home trade call confined to job lots within our revised range. The offerings have been comparatively fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,850 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35, inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$6 85, very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40, poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 75, poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$7 ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 70@ 6 15
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 35
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	70 5@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 40@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 25@10 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,875 bbls., at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet since our last, at $4 15@$5 10 ℘ bbl.; sales, 230 bbls. Corn-meal continues in light demand at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—With a tamer movement, the features of the Wheat market have been a further depression in values of Spring, under a comparatively free offering and a very moderate inquiry, mostly from shippers; and a rather stronger range of prices for desirable lots of Winter, particularly of Red and Amber Western, which have been unusually scarce and wanted, in part for export to the Continent. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 70@$1 75; extra choice Amber, Indiana, at $1 73, in store; Amber Western at $1 65@$1 70, in lots; Red Western at $1 60@$1 65; No. 1 Spring reported at $1 55 bid, and $1 57@$1 58 asked; fair No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 53; straight to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50@$1 52, afloat; ordinary to fair White State at $1 63@$1 67, the latter price last evening; Red and Amber State at $1 63@$1 66 ℘ bushel....Corn has attracted less attention, and has been quoted cheaper, closing heavily. The export call has been on a restricted scale, and the trade inquiry moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at 78⅛c.@79½c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 78⅛c.@79c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 78c.@78⅛c. afloat, at 78⅛c. for do., in store, mainly for export; 77c.@78⅛c. for new do.; 80c.@81⅛c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; and 83c.@87c. for White Western, from track and afloat....Rye has been purchased to the extent of 27,600 bushels, including Western, at 93c.@95c., and State at 93c.@98c. ℘ bushel; market irregular, and at the close, weak....Barley has been more sought after, partly on speculative account; and desirable lots of Canada West, which have been in most demand, have been quoted firmer, closing buoyantly; sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, mainly Canada West, at $1 17⅛@$1 21 for fair to prime; but including a boat-load of two-rowed Canada at $1 08 ℘ bushel....Barley-malt has been very quiet, within our previous nominal range....Oats have been more active and firmer. The demand has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last of 109,000 bushels at 53c.@54c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 53⅛c. freely bid; 52c. for Straight do., in store; 49c.@52⅛c. for Black, 53c.@56c. for Mixed and White State, 54c.@56⅛c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, part to arrive.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and fair request at firm prices; sales, 3,900 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $4 70@$4 80; 1,300 bbls. No. 2 at $4 80@$5 25, and 200 bbls. Pale at $8 ℘ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 50 bbls. Wilmington were sold at $3 75 ℘ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and cheaper, closing at about 66⅛c.@67c. for merchantable; sales, 140 bbls., in lots, at 66⅛c.@68c., and equal to 100 bbls., in bulk, at 63⅛c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 66⅛c.@67⅛c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $4 65@$10 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window Glass; Tar, $3 50@$4; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quiet in the local market, but quoted about steady, with sales reported of 5,800 bbls., for early delivery, at 22c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia the offerings have been liberal and the market decidedly weaker, leading to freer purchases; sales, 3,000 bbls., November delivery, at 20⅛c.@21⅛c., closing at 20⅛c., and 8,500 bbls., December, various deliveries within that month, at from 20⅛c.@21⅛c., closing at 20⅛c. ℘ gallon....Crude, in bulk, has been moderately active, on the basis of 12⅛c. for early delivery; sales of 4,000 bbls. were reported for December delivery, without reliable particulars....Shipping Crude dull and weak at about 16⅛c....Naphtha nominal at 10⅛c.@11⅛c....The Creek quotations were down to $3 90@$3 92½ on the Upper and $3 95@$4 on the Lower Roads, on a dull market....Refined Oil in cases was quiet and heavy at 26⅛c.@26¾c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The inquiry for Mess Pork for early delivery was very moderate, and the advantage as to price was in favor of buyer. Other kinds, dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., for early delivery, at $12 90@$13 for Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for new City and country Mess; $9 50@$10 for Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37½ for do., seller March; sales, 500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb....Cut-meats continue in quite moderate request at 9⅛c.@11c. for Hams, 6c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8⅛c. for Bellies, ℘ lb.; sales, 144 pks. Also, 1,000 Green Hams, averaging 15 lbs. at 8⅛c....Bacon continues in moderate demand for prompt and forward delivery at about former prices; sales, 2,200 boxes, including 750 boxes Long and Short Clear, early delivery, within the range of from 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; 230 boxes Short Rib, same delivery, part at 8c.; 250 boxes Short-cut Hams, first half of December delivery at 9⅛c.; 200 boxes Long and Short Clear, for each of the months of December and January, at 7⅛c., and 500 boxes Short Clear, Chicago delivery, January, at 6⅛c. ℘ lb....Lard has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted somewhat steadier as to price. The dealings have been mostly in City and the better grades of Western. Sales have been reported of 2,550 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅛c. for Western Steam, part to arrive, the latter price for prime; 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, and 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for City, which was offered with most freedom. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,650 tcs. Western Steam, including seller November, at 9⅛c.; seller December, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; do. February, at 9⅛c., ℘ lb.....Beef continues in moderate request within the range of from $7@$11 for Mess and $11@$14 for Extra Mess; sales, 125 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in more request, at from $18@$19 50 for Prime Mess, and $21@$21 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Sales, 190 tcs.... Beef Hams have been in demand at $22@$24 for new. Sales, 150 bbls....Butter and Cheese have been in very moderate request within our former range as to price.

SEEDS—Clover has been less sought after and rather less firm as to price, though holders of choice samples made a fair show of confidence, generally refusing concessions from previous quotations; 2,000 bags have been placed since our last at 12⅛c.@12 7-16c. for good to strictly prime Indiana, and 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Other kinds as before.

SUGARS—With lighter offerings and a very firm market we have to report a tamer market for Raw. Holders are unusually confident, and offering stock with reserve. The inquiry for refining purposes is for the moment on a restricted scale, the free purchases of yesterday having supplied the more urgent wants of refiners. The trade demand is mainly for job lots as needed. Sales have been reported since our last of only 321 hhds., 250 boxes and 15,994 bags, including 245 hhds. fair to scant good refining Cuba at from 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; 50 hhds. common do. at 8⅛c.; 26 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 11⅛c.; 250 boxes Havana, mostly at 9c., and 15,984 bags Manila on private terms. Some other sales were rumored, but without reliable particulars. We quote fair refining grades Cuba strong at from 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; good do at 9⅛c.; Prime do. at 9⅛c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at from 9⅛c.@11c., ℘ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 10c.; Manila, in bags, at 7⅛c.@8⅛c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in quite active demand and quoted buoyant at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 12⅛c.; Granulated, 12⅛c.; Ground, 12⅛c., cash, ℘ lb. Messrs. CARL AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since Nov. 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Mela.
Stock, Nov. 1, 1871	46,095	61,292	286,005	5,285
Receipts since November	5,258	21,307	4,823	447
Total	51,353	82,699	290,828	5,732
Sales since November	17,900	32,912	56,361	2,011
Stock Nov. 23, 1871	33,453	49,787	234,467	3,721
Stock Nov. 23, 1870	35,349	92,345	382,634	686
Stock Nov. 25, 1869	66,789	102,494	176,401	322
Stock Nov. 28, 1868	41,742	31,768	44,375	

TALLOW—Continues in fair demand, at about previous prices; sales, 156,000 lbs. very common to very choice at 9⅛c.@9⅛c., mainly at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for the best samples of Western. Of Stearine, 57,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. for prompt and forward delivery, the latter rate for strictly prime, in tierces.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and firm at 94c. ℘ gallon, with sales reported of 375 bbls., in lots, at the quoted rates.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair inquiry for room, in the berth line, with a steady market as to rates, and a comparatively moderate supply of room available. In the line of charters, the demand has been good for vessels for the Petroleum trade, but business has been checked by the firmness of owners and the scant supply of suitable tonnage available for prompt use. Grain vessels have been in less request, but held with confidence. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 2,700 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d., by sail, the lower rate for a small lot to fill up; 7,800 bushels Grain by steam, at 8⅛d.; 18,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8⅛d.; 18,500 bushels Corn, by do., at 8d. ℘ bushel; 950 boxes Bacon, by steam, mostly at 35s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s.; 2,200 pks. Lard at 27s. 6d., by sail, and 32s. 6d.@35s. by steam; 1,000 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs.; 70 hhds. Tallow, by steam, part at 30s. ℘ ton; also, a Spanish brig, 280 tons, reported with equal to 2,000 bbls. Petroleum or its products, from Philadelphia, at 7s., and, if to Antwerp, at 7s. 3d.; and another vessel hence with Petroleum, the particulars of which were not disclosed. For London, by sail, 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. ℘ tierce; and 2,600 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; and, by steam, 1,000 bags Brazil Nuts at 30s. ℘ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs., which should have been the rate printed this morning in yesterday's report. For Glasgow, 8,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., by sail, and 3s. by steam, ℘ bbl., mostly by sail; 31,000 bushels grain, by sail, at 7½d. for Corn, and 8d. for Wheat, ℘ bushel; 10 tons Lard, by sail, at 25s. ℘ ton. For Havre, by steam, via Glasgow, 1,150 boxes Bacon at 55s. ℘ ton. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, 641 tons, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Antwerp, by sail, 900 boxes Bacon at 35s.@40s., and 500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 10d. ℘ bushel. For Rotterdam, 300 tcs. Lard at 40s. ℘ ton. For Seville, a Danish brig, 150 tons, with 6,000 cases Petroleum at 29s., gold, ℘ case. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, 287 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American brig, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported without particulars. For Trieste, a Russian bark, 429 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl. Some other Petroleum negotiations were reported closed, but not reliably. The bids for Grain vessels were unsatisfactory, and negotiations made slow progress.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.—RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—30,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 12,500 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments—3,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS unchanged; shipments light. FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull and easy; sales 6,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 39; 1,400 bushels White Ohio at $1 62½. CORN dull and lower; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY active and higher; sales, 7,000 bushels Canada on private terms; 900 do. at 85c.; 1,300 do. at 88c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at 80c. PORK, LARD, SEEDS, and HIGHWINES unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts, 442 head, making the supply 5,440 head, or 320 cars, an increase of 52 cars at the same time last week. The market rules dull and heavy; prices are weak and unsettled. The bulk of the stock went eastward in first hands; sales of 195 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,090 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., at $4@$5 75; 176 Ohio, ranging from 925 to 1,468 lbs., at $3 50@$6 60; 35 Michigan, averaging 1,054 lbs., at $3 80; 118 Illinois, ranging from 1,115 to 1,560 lbs., at $4 25@$5 45. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,400 head; market dull and inactive; demand limited; prices nominal; sales of 638 head of Canada Lambs, ranging from 80 to 92 lbs., at $6@$6 25; 830 Canada Sheep, ranging from 111 to 148 lbs., at $5@$5 50; 472 Ohio, averaging 88 lbs., at $4 12½; 218 Michigan, averaging 79 lbs., at $3 75; 196 New-York, averaging 87 lbs., at $4 55. HOGS—Receipts, 4,100 head; market fairly active; prices steady, and closing firm; sales at $4 to $4 50 for medium to selected.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 23—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber White; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and unchanged; sales, 2,100 bushels Extra White State at $1 72; 500 bushels White at $1 65. CORN dull; sales, 3,200 bushels at 68c.@70c. BARLEY quiet; quoted nominally at $1 06@$1 07 for Up-lake Canada; $1 10 for Bay Quinte. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ℘ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 14c.; Corn and Rye, 13c.; Barley, 11c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 76c.; to New-York, 66c.; to Albany, 58c. RECEIPTS by Lake—40,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Barley, 412,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—53,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Barley, 541,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—FLOUR in good demand; Superfine Winter, $5 25@$5 75; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Treble, $6 70@$7. WHEAT slow; buyers demand a reduction; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 51. CORN quiet and weak; Mixed, on track, 45c.@48c.; Sacked, 57c. OATS firm; No. 2 at 37c.; Mixed Sacked, 42c.@44c. BARLEY steady; Minnesota, 72½c.@80c. RYE—No. 2 firm at 73c. WHISKY firm at 89½c. TOBACCO steady. PORK lower; sales at $12 37½. Dry-salted MEATS quiet, jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 5⅛c.@5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@15c. LARD quiet at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. for Steam. Live HOGS active and firm; sales at $3 90@$4 15. CATTLE steady; Good to Choice, $4@$5. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—FLOUR steady at $6 75@$7. WHEAT firm at $1 42@$1 45. CORN firm; new, 44c.@45c. RYE dull and a shade lower; sales at 77c.@79c. OATS steady at 35c.@40c. BARLEY in good demand at 75c.@85c. PORK dull and unchanged; new held at $12 75. LARD dull; sales, steam, 8⅛c. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 4⅛c.@5c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 6c.@6⅛c., loose. BACON higher and in fair demand; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅛c. Green MEATS—Shoulders, 4c.@4⅛c.; Sides, 5c.@5⅛c.; Hams, 6⅛c.@7⅛c. for heavy to medium; 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for light—latter wanted. Live HOGS quiet and weak, closing flat at $4@$4 30. WHISKY higher and in fair demand at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—TOBACCO stiff. BAGGING quiet and weak at 15⅛c. FLOUR quiet and firm; Family Extra, $6 25. GRAIN quiet but firm. WHEAT—Choice Red and White, on arrival, $1 35@$1 50. CORN—New, ear, 45c. OATS, in bulk, on arrival, 40c.; from store, 45c. PORK quiet at $13. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 7⅛c., packed. Bulk MEATS fairly active; sales, Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14⅛c. LARD, 9c.@10c. Live HOGS weak at $4 25@$4 45. WHISKY, 88c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—WHEAT dull and steady; sales, 1,100 bushels White Genesee, from store, at $1 69. RYE quiet and nominal. CORN steady; sales, 400 bushels; Western Mixed, here, 80c.; 400 bushels at East Albany at 83c. BARLEY unsettled; stock light; sales, 6 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 06. OATS dull; sales, 2 cars State at 53c. at Susquehanna Railroad Depot.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—COTTON active; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 3,220 bales; gross, 4,170 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 570 bales; to the Continent, 825 bales; coastwise, 413 bales; sales, 6,800 bales; stock, 101,759 bales.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—WHEAT dull and steady; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 44; No. 2 at $1 37. CORN quiet; Old High Mixed, 58c. OATS quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM—Refined held firmer; car lots, 20⅛c.@21c.; small lots, 22c.; Crude steady at $4 85@$4 90.

GALVESTON, Nov. 23.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 582 bales; exports, to the Continent, 393 bales; coastwise, 205 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 32,880 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 23.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,934 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,905 bales; coastwise, 532 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 32,803 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 57; No. 1 White, $1 47; No. 2 do., $1 44. CLOVER-SEED, $6 75.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23.—COTTON strong; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 3,793 bales; exports, coastwise, 750 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 56,640 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—COTTON—Net receipts, 2,128 bales; stock, 27,659 bales.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 23.—COTTON firm; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,200 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £303,000 during the week.

1½ P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 23—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is strong. The sales of the day are now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship now at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 9⅛d. for Middling. PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed strong; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mignon—Miss Christine Nilsson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Solon Shingle and The Victims—Mr. John E. Owens.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—The Pet of the Public—Annie Lonsdale.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ticket-of-Leave Man—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Our American Cousin—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Divorce—Characters by company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rosedale—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—The Grande Duchesse, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

P. T. BARNUM'S Museum, Menagerie and Circus.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—Exhibition of Paintings.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum 3
The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year 5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The Weekly Times, per annum 2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year 8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club) 25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year 50
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra. 3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Discussion Concerning the Presidency.

People must now begin to comprehend pretty clearly the motives which prompt much of the opposition to Gen. Grant. Some of these motives demand attentive consideration, and it is fortunate on many accounts that there is no lack of able journals to express them. Papers like the *Nation* and the Springfield *Republican*—we mention them as good types of the whole class—may fairly be presumed to be guided by an honest desire for the public welfare in the criticisms which they make upon the Administration. No one, therefore, who is disposed to place faith in the Administration can afford to pass by their remarks with unconcern. There is, however, another kind of opposition which calls for different treatment, and to that we wish to call the attention of our readers today. Its chief mouthpiece is the New-York *Tribune*, and its leaders in this State are Senator Fenton and Horace Greeley. The antipathy which these gentlemen and their followers entertain toward the President is of that kind which sometimes leads ardent politicians to disregard the public welfare, in order that they may gratify the resentments common to public life, or further the political schemes on which they are bent. Senator Fenton, for instance, thinks that he has not had his full share of patronage. If a man of his stamp is to keep followers about him, he must have offices to distribute among them, and since Senator Fenton's friends, especially in this City, are intimately associated with Tammany, such offices have been withheld from him—and in our opinion very wisely. Under a well-ordered Civil Service this difficulty could not arise, for merit would decide every man's claims to office. It is not President Grant's fault that such a system is not in existence—indeed, we hope to see him add to the many distinctions which have rendered his life illustrious the honor of having it recorded of his Administration that under it Civil Service Reform was finally accomplished.

Mr. Greeley's case differs in many respects from that of Senator Fenton, and in the main it differs for the worse. In the first place, he is the head and front of that Republican faction within the Tammany organization, which has had for its object the maintenance of the Tweed form of Government. It was that faction which lost us the election last year, and which would have lost the election this year if the people had not been too strong for it. It is a curious fact that Mr. Greeley so fully relied upon the efforts of his associates that, on the morning after the election, he announced in his paper that the State had gone to the Democrats by a "small majority." He did not, as in many other epochs of his life, realise the force of the public opinion which had been evoked.

In the second place, Mr. Greeley has committed the stupendous folly of permitting himself to entertain dreams of securing the Presidency for himself. His stumping tour in the South last year will not soon be forgotten—there are many features in it which deserve to be thoughtfully considered on another occasion. Mr. Greeley's folly consists in two facts: first, that the public have repeatedly shown him that they have no confidence in him as a candidate for any office; secondly, that as a journalist aspiring to the Presidency he has utterly destroyed the value of his criticisms on any other candidate. When he assails Gen. Grant, and pleads against his renomination, what can be more natural or more just than to say to Mr. Greeley, "You are not in a position to pronounce an impartial opinion upon this man, for all that you desire is to step into his shoes. You say you oppose Gen. Grant: of course you do, since you covet his position for yourself. It is quite clear why you do not want Gen. Grant to be President—your candidate is Horace Greeley, and no one else is likely to receive any support from you or your paper. You cannot be a candidate yourself, and at the same time expect your criticisms upon other candidates to carry any weight." The candid style of argument which Mr. Greeley affects when he has any sinister purpose to accomplish cannot blind people to these obvious considerations.

Accurate self-knowledge is proverbially a hard thing to acquire, but Mr. Greeley cannot have lived all these years in the world without having some dim suspicion that he is not fit to hold an important office. The texture of his mind disqualifies him. He is alternately the slave of passions and prejudices. It is mere passion which leads him to defend Hall and Sweeny now. The constitutional infirmity of his nature led him to clamor for surrender to the rebels in the first years of the war, and even to assert that if one section of the country chose to sever the Union, the other section had no right to prevent it—the most extreme view taken by adverse foreign observers at that time. His crotchets about our finances, his extreme views on protection, his general inability to deal with practical politics in a statesmanlike spirit, are also alarming proofs of the danger of placing him in any important public position.. The excessive rancor which characterizes his treatment of anybody with whom he has a passing difference of opinion is another characteristic which ought to exclude him from great posts. Indeed, many people will say that it is absurd to discuss his pretensions to the Presidency in a serious spirit. We might as well argue seriously about the pretensions of George Francis Train, who is also a candidate for the Presidency. As a journalist, Mr. Greeley has made a great name. If he were a wise man he would rest satisfied with this field of labor, and continue to diversify the political discussions of the hour with his curious facility in the use of bad language.

The *Nation*, the Springfield *Republican*, and other able journals, stand in a different position altogether with regard to the Presidential discussion. It would be idle to try to do justice to their views at the close of an article, and we shall reserve them for future consideration.

Impediments to Reform Work in the Legislature.

Our readers will testify, despite the assertions of the *Staats Zeitung*, that this journal has endeavored from the beginning to render the work of Municipal reform in this City unpartisan. Mr. Green is a life-long Democrat, and, we suppose, utterly at variance with us in his views of national policy; yet we could hardly have supported a Republican candidate for the Presidency with more zeal and earnestness than we have shown in the support of this honest official.

The Reform candidates in the recent election, many of them extreme Democrats, received a support from this journal which was never accorded them by the organs of their own party. We have repeatedly asserted, and we adhere to the principle, that in the work of purifying the Government of this City, we recognize no party, and shall be led by no partisan objects. Still, when such leaders of the Democracy as the editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and others, accuse us of partisanship, and apparently expect to carry out this great work of reform without the aid of the Republican Party, it becomes them to remember, even if with some self-reproach, where they have been in this long struggle of Reform. When the Ring held all the offices, and were flaunting their vulgar and stolen wealth in the full effrontery of success before the world; when their bribery was notorious, and their corruption filling the pockets of their dependents with the proceeds of public thieveries; when their approval meant the only access to a position in the National Democratic Party—we heard not a word of opposition from the editor of the *Zeitung* or from other Democratic leaders. It is very easy now to cast mud upon the graves of the Ring. But what was wanted was a bold word in the heat of the struggle. The vigorous protest from Mr. Ottendorfer or Mr. Tilden, or numerous others, a year ago, would have been worth ten thousand articles in any Republican newspaper. This they never gave. The American world will never forget that in the utmost agony of the struggle with corruption in this City, the old leaders of the Democratic Party never lifted a finger or uttered a syllable. When, at length, the proofs of the guilt of Tammany were emblazoned before the world, then public opinion forced the *Staats* journal, and other Democratic organs, to give a half-hearted utterance of condemnation of those open frauds. But even as late as during the Democratic Convention, Mr. Tilden had the courage to charge the Tammany frauds on the spirit of corruption spread abroad by the Washington Administration, and the *Staats Zeitung* still indulges in vague generalities about the corruption of Grant's Government, as a half-excuse for the villanies of Tweed, Sweeny & Co.

Now, in our view, men who cover their past public negligence and connivance with wrong, with such sophistries, hardly deserve much consideration. Yet in the work of reform, to be consummated by the coming Legislature, we shall urge in the strongest manner that these, and all other sections of the different parties, be carefully considered in framing the reformed government. We do not hide from ourselves that this City is, and doubtless always will be, Democratic in its national politics. No government or charter can be lasting here, which does not fully consider and provide for this. We fear, more than any other danger, that the "professional politicians"—those pests of free communities—will make use of this reform merely to further partisan objects. Strongly as we support Gen. Grant's Administration, and even because we support it as an honest and wise Administration, we should regard it as the severest blow which could be dealt it if a Republican Legislature reconstructed the affairs of this City merely so as to aid the President's re-election.

In our opinion, the strongest points for the present Administration are the general integrity and efficiency of its officials; and its only weak points are the adhesion to and support of the President by merely professional wire-pullers. Had the President, from the first day of his Presidency till now, appointed no official except under competitive examination, or some regulation for Civil Service Reform, he would be a thousand times stronger than by the aid of all the professional politicians in the Union. He will be re-elected, we believe, mainly because the nation hope and expect this reform from him. For this reason, even if we had not a higher, we should strongly deprecate any remodeling of the City Government by the next Legislature in the exclusive interests of the Republican Party.

The Republicans are stronger today in this City than they ever have been—not because of the Tammany Republican clique, or the Custom-house clique, but simply because independent Republican journals have led an honest effort for reform, and have shown themselves unpartisan and patriotic. A reformed City Government, framed in the spirit of honesty and regard for all interests, will strengthen whatever is good in the Republican Party, and will aid to renovate the Municipal Administration. Whatever is not good is not worth strengthening. Let us have, then, a charter and a City administration contrived without any reference to party exigencies. Above all, let us in no way seek to make places for party hacks and selfish politicians.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank suspended on Saturday, and all the satisfaction which a meeting of indignant depositors could get out of its President, "Hank" Smith, yesterday, was, that the Secretary, Mr. Selmes, had already handed him, and its Vice-President, Walter Roche, was about to hand him, certain securities in order to protect the depositors against loss. It is true that we do not take into account the assurance of Hank Smith, that he "believed" the bank would pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and that, never having done a dishonest act in his life, it might be inferred that it was impossible he should have been a party to injuring poor laborers, widows and orphans. We suspect that very few of the audience accepted this as an equivalent for satisfaction. The Bowling-green was indorsed by Mr. Greeley, whose reputation for honesty stands rather higher than that of his friend and fellow-laborer, Hank Smith, and yet it failed. Mr. Greeley did not appear at the meeting, nor has he taken any other means of reassuring the poor people whom, so lately as Thursday last, he advised to deposit their savings in the suspended bank. The man whom he praised the other day for his "meritorious services" to the people was left to make his own very lame attempt at defense to the poor depositors on whom he had brought the keenest form of misery that poverty can know. What Mr. Greeley knew about the concern when he lent it the prop of his name, is still a mystery. We are left to infer that the "honesty" of Hank Smith was his sole ground of confidence. If the securities of the bank are as rotten as that, then heaven help the depositors!

The readiness of Messrs. Selmes and Roche to make over a part of their property to meet a possible deficit in the bank accounts is a somewhat suspicious circumstance. If these gentlemen are as confident as they ought to be in the ultimate solvency of the bank, this is quite an unnecessary stretch of generosity. It would have been much more to the purpose had they faced their depositors yesterday, and given them a general idea of how their assets were distributed. This need not have been a very difficult affair. The law recognizes but three classes of securities in which the funds of savings banks can be invested. These are, as stated by Mr. Keyes, the well-known authority on this subject, "public stocks, bonds of municipal corporations, and bonds and mortgages, properly restricted as to the value of premises, as to the proportion of assets invested in them." A savings bank is the very last concern which ought to fail, and a suspension cannot be left unexplained for several days without exciting grave suspicions as to the regularity of its management. As Mr. Keyes puts it, "depositors should know and understand that it rests upon a foundation wholly unlike that of any other financial institution; that other banks may break, business men fail, and insurance companies go into liquidation, because their business is in its nature more or less hazardous, greater risks being taken that greater profits may be realized; but that so long as there remain people who must hire houses, and stores, and work farms, so long as the Government endures, their savings bank will rest secure and firm on its broad and deep foundations."

What were the "foundations" of the Bowling-green Savings Bank? Justice Hogan was one of the Vice-Presidents, but he does not know, for he was very seldom, if ever, asked to attend a meeting, and was not consulted about the investment of its assets. Its President has only a general belief in its solvency, coupled with a special though almost exclusive amount of confidence in his own honesty. He was too busy helping Tammany to steal, to know whether his subordinates were engaged in misappropriating the funds intrusted to them. This, at least, is the purport of his explanation published by the *Tribune*. Selmes and Roche are only attempting to prop the foundations when the building has tumbled about their ears. It seems pretty clear, therefore, either that these latter never had any great confidence in their soundness, or that they have been up till now busily engaged in undermining them. Mr. Greeley stood sponsor for the bank: will he come forward and frankly tell the poor people whom he advised to put their money into the concern, what was the extent of his knowledge about its "foundations"? The statement of the condition of the bank on Jan. 1 showed that some two-thirds of its assets were invested in securities which were neither national, State nor City bonds. When Mr. Greeley indorsed the bank he was doubtless informed what these other securities were. Mr. Greeley's reputation as an arithmetician is somewhat impaired since he made a present of the State to the Democrats, but he surely retains the ability to work a question in simple addition. Hank Smith may take shelter under his ignorance and incompetency. Mr. Greeley cannot afford to do that, unless he is prepared to have his views on the tariff derided as fatuous and his opinions about finance dismissed as drivel.

There are other obvious considerations why Mr. Greeley should rise to explain the data on which he formed his good opinion of the Bowling-green Savings Bank. It is not enough to say that his friend Gov. Fenton signed its charter, and his trusted associate Hank Smith became its President. Both these men have been parties to more frauds than Mr. Greeley would care to justify. Walter Roche has a reputation simply equal to that of the company he keeps, and it does not appear that any of the decent members of the directorate of the bank had a real share in its management. It is openly alleged, moreover, that the funds of the bank have been used in personal speculation, and in aid of the corrupt schemes of Tammany politicians. To be the apologist of thieves is bad enough. To have been their associate is a circumstance which even Mr. Greeley cannot afford to leave unexplained.

The Democratic Reformers.

The *World* has a curious article to this effect: The Democrats who have acted with the Republicans in the recent Reform movements, now intend to carry on that movement for their own benefit. The Times warns them not to accept office from the hands of Mayor Hall. They will laugh at its advice, and take whatever they can get. The Times said that no man of good character could afford to accept office from Mayor Hall. Nevertheless, it was obliged to announce the next day that Mr. Green had been appointed Controller.

These opinions and statements we leave our readers to think over. It may be true that the *World* speaks by authority, and that the Democratic Reformers have "made it up" with Tweed and Hall, and will take office on condition that they will give the Ring no further trouble. We should be sorry to believe it—but the *World* positively asserts it, and it is for the gentleman aimed at in its remarks to contradict the story. As for Mr. Green, we maintain that there is no excuse whatever for alleging that Hall appointed him. Mr. Green was snubbed by the Mayor when he took the office of Deputy Controller, and Hall would rather have sent him to Jericho than allowed him to become Controller. But the Mayor could not help himself.

We hope and believe that the reflections leveled at Col. Stebbins and other gentlemen by the *World* are utterly unwarranted.

And, now, will the *World* explain what it meant by denouncing Mr. Tilden as a "politician and railway manager," and sneered at Mr. Havemeyer as "poor old Havemeyer," for getting Mr. Green appointed as Deputy Controller. Also, why it abused Mr. Green, and told him that he was becoming a confederate of Connolly, ruining a pure reputation, &c.

An Acquisitive Race.

Mr. Disraeli excels in epithet, and he happily defined the Jews to be "an eminently acquisitive race." Their just claim to the definition has never been more strikingly proved than in the last forty years. During that time their acquisitions have soared far above the mere lust of gold. They have aimed at and have attained rights of citizenship never before conceded to their nomadic race.

The appointment of Mr. Jessel, an eminent Hebrew lawyer, to the important post of Solicitor-General in England—a position the responsibility of which may be estimated from the fact that the promotion of Sir John Coleridge, the leading common-law lawyer of the day, occasions the vacancy—marks a fresh stage of progress in Judaic success. Forty years ago, the notion of a Jew being on the very verge of the Cabinet would have filled the mind of British and Irish respectability with horror and indignation. But it is wonderful how people get accustomed to the inevitable.

In 1830, Mr. Francis Goldsmid, who, eleven years later, became Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., wrote a pamphlet on *Civil Disabilities of the Jews*. A critique of this production, in an able contemporary print, now lies before us. In the course of his remarks, the writer says: "It remains to be seen whether our nobles and country gentlemen who are of pure English blood, but are poor, will allow the landed estates of this country to be bought up by the Jews, who are rich and equal to the purchase." If the writer still survives, he will have remained to see that impecunious rural magnates were too thankful to dispose of their mortgaged acres, quite irrespective of the creed of the purchaser. A Rothschild reigns at Gunnersbury, a seat which in the last generation was the home of Queen Victoria's aunt. Another member of that world-known race has his home at Mentmore, not long since the home of the proud Anglo-Norman house of Harcourt. This very Sir Francis Goldsmid himself has within the last fifteen years reared a palace on a lovely slope of the Cotswolds, in Gloucestershire, having first pulled down the ancient and stately mansion which he found there, which had belonged successively to the noble families of Clare, de Audley, Nevill, Stafford and Guise, and which early in the present century was the property and residence of Bishop Shute Barrington, a famous prelate, in right of his wife an heiress of the last-named Norman house.

When, in 1830, Mr. Grant brought forward a motion for emancipation of the Jews, and in the course of a long and able speech, glanced at the history of the race in England, showing that "it was melancholy to reflect that the brightest pages of British history were sullied with revolting cruelties practised on this devoted race," Sir Robert Inglis, Member of Parliament for Oxford University, and the idol of conscientious old Tories, replied that "the admission of Jews to Parliament was inconsistent with a Christian Constitution, and Catholic emancipation." The Chancellor of the Exchequer then summed up the matter by saying that, "if the doors were to be opened to Jews, Turks, and infidels, public confidence would be shaken, and people would be led to believe that the Legislature was indifferent to the interests of religion." But "the eminently acquisitive race" who on that occasion had the support of Macaulay, Sir James Macintosh and Lord Morpeth, afterward Lord Carlisle, in that debate gained a majority of seven, and, true to their instincts, were resolved to acquire more. And now only the peerage is left for them to attain. They are pre-eminent in commerce, prominent at the Bar, powerful in politics. A Jew represents the City of London in the House of Commons, another is the Prime Minister's colleague at Greenwich, and it is to be borne in mind that they have been enabled to accomplish all this without the aid of those family alliances which have in England enabled wealthy *parvenus* of other denominations to accomplish so much. A Manchester millionaire, who marries his daughter to a Marquis, easily extends an influential connection, but the Jews have had to do everything themselves, without any other aid. Their success may be in no slight degree attributed to their concentration of aim and close union—qualities which produce great results in every field of political life.

The Blunder on the City of New-London.

Is the painful record of incompetency and disaster never to end? The burning of the steamer *City of New-London* may have been unavoidable by any human care or foresight, though it does seem that, after the first fire had been extinguished, extra precautions might have prevented the breaking out of another. But there certainly appears to be slight excuse for the loss of life. When the flames had got beyond control, the Captain ordered the engineer to beach the vessel. But the engineer could not then start his engines. Then, for the first time, apparently, the boats were thought of. But we are told, "in the meantime" the flames had cut off access to the boats, and to the life-preservers as well. Why was not care taken in that critical "meantime" to secure the boats and the life-preservers? It seems the most obvious precaution, yet nobody thought of it, and so, within a stone's throw of land, and life, and safety, a dozen human beings perished miserably. When the final moment came that the vessel had to be abandoned, there was absolutely no resource for passengers and crew but to jump into the water, and trust to swimming or to such floating articles as fell from the burning wreck. Even this desperate chance was destroyed by the fatuity of the steamer's people. A passenger relates that, as he was throwing boards and loose stuff overboard, the vessel being wrapped in flames, some one in authority stopped him. The Captain only saved himself by dropping from the wheel-house and clinging to the paddles till he was nearly exhausted. The engineer gave his life-preserver to a lady, who was thus preserved, while he himself was lost.

The apparent needlessness of this loss of life renders it doubly painful. With even a single boat, with a score or two of life-preservers, all might have escaped. Whose fault was it that the boats were not cut loose in time, or that a sufficient number of life-preservers was not kept in or removed to the yet uninjured part of the vessel? We have no disposition to blame any one unjustly. The Captain seems to have stuck by his boat to the last; the engineer certainly, according to the accounts, acted heroically. But evidently a fearful blunder was made, either in the original disposition of the life-saving material, or in the neglect to secure it in time. Indeed this whole subject of the means for saving life on our river steamers needs a thorough overhauling. The fate of the *City of New-London* furnishes a favorable though a melancholy text.

Delusive Hopes.

An evening contemporary indulges the hope that District-Attorney Garvin will now make an effort to bring the Tammany thieves to justice, being inspired thereto by the outspoken and emphatic charge of Judge Bedford. Judging from his past record, we have no expectation that Garvin will do anything of the kind. The Ring has not had a more pliant and serviceable tool in the City than Judge Garvin has been since he held the office of District-Attorney. Tammany politicians of all grades, from repeaters and ballot-box stuffers down to petty burglars, have never enjoyed greater immunity for their crimes than since he has been Prosecuting Attorney. After the riots of July last, the people and the Press demanded the prompt trial and conviction of the ringleaders of that outrage, but their demands were unheeded, and, although a large number of the rioters were arrested with pistols and bludgeons in their hands, not one of them, so far as we have heard, has ever been brought to trial, nor has any attempt been made to prosecute the Tammany politicians and office-holders who were engaged for weeks before-hand in openly inciting the riot and arming the dupes who were to participate in it. On the contrary, District-Attorney Garvin has retained in office, as his head assistant, an ex-rebel slanderer—Fellows by name—who, on the very day of the riot, volunteered a speech to a squad of Policemen, in which he threw the blame of the disturbance on the Orangemen, because, in obedience to the invitation of the Governor of the State, they had had the effrontery to attempt to march through our streets. Whoever expects to see Mayor Hall or any of his Ring confederates brought to justice through the efforts of District-Attorney Garvin, or his man Fellows, will have to wait a long time and be disappointed in the end.

MINOR TOPICS.

The efforts of the Bar Association to raise the standard of capacity in the legal profession, aided, perhaps, by the general awakening throughout the community of the sense of responsibility, are beginning at last to bear fruit. The recent examination of applicants for admission to the Bar in this City shows a gratifying change from the looseness of former years. Out of thirty-one candidates who presented themselves, only ten were passed, and the examiners add that "they were very much impressed with the utter incompetency of a large portion of those applying." Messrs. Parsons, Da Costa and Willis, who make this dismal report, are probably as well qualified to judge of the qualifications of candidates as any three lawyers in New-York, and the two former at least, from much previous experience in this capacity, would be naturally inclined to the side of mercy. Perhaps a more heartless justice might have lessened even this small proportion of admissions. Yet the reform is an encouraging one, for which we are duly thankful. Hereafter young gentlemen who aspire to be associates of O'Conor and Evarts will feel the need of some more careful probation than such as will enable them to miss a few simple questions on the Code.

Brooklyn keeps up its imitation of New-York in the matter of Ring frauds with a closeness approaching servility. It has its Ring, composed in part of Democrats and Republicans, and badly damaged by the elections; it has had its resignation of one of the members forced by the unexpected strength of the Reform Party; it has had its election and other frauds; and it has had these brought to light. It completes the resemblance now by having the evidence of some of its worst frauds stolen from the Courthouse, in the shape of a poll-list of the First District, Sixth Ward, on which 599 names were falsely entered. One striking point of difference, however, is that Brooklyn has an honest Mayor, and may profit by that fact.

In another column will be found a letter containing a very good suggestion for a practical and permanent remedy for bad gas. Our correspondent, Mr. Anthon, shows how our recommendation of a Gas Consumer's Protective Association can be readily met. Let a daily test be applied by the aid of the photometre to the illuminating power of our City gas, and let the companies be thus compelled to keep up to the standard of their charters, under the terror of having them repealed. We regret that we cannot act as Treasurer for any such fund as Mr. Anthon has proposed, and we return his subscription accordingly. We would recommend our correspondent to summon a few friends to his aid, call a public meeting, and have the subject thoroughly ventilated. He will find a very satisfactory response to such a call, and a permanent organization for the mutual protection of gas consumers could easily raise all the money it would want.

Many of the complaints made by numerous correspondents against the Fourth-avenue Railroad could be at once corrected, if the Superintendent would give orders to the drivers to make the time between the Astor House and Forty-second-street in thirty minutes. The distance is a few rods over three and a quarter miles, and ought to be done in that time. There is great negligence also in the warming of the cars in the Grand Depot, and often the passengers must enter a car sloppy and damp from recent cleaning. Why does not Mr. Vanderbilt adopt the method of heating, so agreeable on other roads, of hot-water pipes, so that the usual pleasant custom of our cars—of freezing the feet and heating the head—may be reversed?

The notion that the Government of the United States could do nothing but protect our lives and our liberties is one that dates back a long time. What would Thomas Jefferson, its most passionate advocate, say to the spectacle of a hundred and twenty-three men employed by the War Department in watching the signs of the weather at twenty-four stations, all over the country, and causing to be published in less than a year some sixteen million copies of the inferences made from their telegraphic reports? Would he not think that the "world was governed too much" and long for the time when his own moderate attainments in science secured him an acknowledged notoriety, and when, starting from Monticello for Washington with his coachman, he needed no "synopsis of probabilities" from the War Department to assure him of days of muddy journeying? The Signal Bureau, which is a most striking instance of the capacity of the National Government for beneficent action quite out of range of Jeffersonian ideas, is being gradually extended, and will soon embrace in its reports the rise and fall of the Western rivers—something which it is believed will result in great advantage to property-owners and owners of freight along their courses.

Chicago, too, is agitating for reforms in its municipal law. It now flatters itself with characteristic boastfulness that it has "unquestionably one of the worst charters ever enjoyed by any city in Christendom." It certainly is pretty well mixed. Its government is divided into five branches. The Board of Aldermen and Mayor are elected; as is also the Police Board. The Board of Education is chosen by the Aldermen, but is independent of them and of the Mayor. The Board of Public Works consists of the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Board of Health is appointed by the Judges of the Superior Court. The *Tribune* advocates conferring greater power on the Mayor, as the best remedy for the evils the city is suffering from.

We learn that there is an unwonted activity, just at this time, among the "soreheaded" Republicans, on the subject of the next Presidency and the best means of "heading off Grant." Caucuses are held daily and nightly, and emissaries are sent out hither and thither to feel the pulses of sympathizing soreheads in other cities, and see what scheme can be concocted for their mutual advancement and relief. We do not wish to dampen the ardor of these industrious little insects, but really they are wasting their energies to no purpose, beside making themselves ridiculous. The time has been when a few scheming politicians and wire-pullers could put their heads together and cook up a Presidential programme to suit themselves without consulting the people, but that time has passed. It went out of existence with the Albany Regency. At the present day the people, and not the politicians, decide who shall be President; and, unfortunately for the soreheads, the people are all, or nearly all, for Grant.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Lecture by Senator Carl Schurz at the Cooper Union.

The third of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, was delivered last evening at the Cooper Union by Senator Carl Schurz on "Civil Service Reform," in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Arthur W. Shearman presided. In his opening observations, the lecturer remarked that the subject of civil service reform was perhaps one of the gravest that now occupied public attention, and he proposed to discuss it in a plain, candid and common-sense tone. It was but a few days after the fall of Richmond, shortly before the close of the war, when Abraham Lincoln, pointing out to a friend the crowd of office-seekers surrounding him, spoke these words: "Look at that spectacle. Now we have mastered a rebellion, but there you see something which may become far more dangerous to the safety of the country itself." These words were uttered by one who was not only a good and noble but a wise man, and before this generation passed away he would be recognized throughout the entire Union as one of the noblest and wisest this country could ever boast of. [Applause.] What did he mean by that prediction? He meant that this Republic was strong enough to resist any effort to destroy it by force, but that there was an element of corruption in it which, like a subtle poison, would destroy its very vitals, and he saw the symptoms of that disease in the large number of men who were actuated by a morbid desire to live and prosper at the expense of the public purse. To serve the country as a public officer was a very laudable object, nor did the desire of fair rumuneration detract from its praiseworthy character. But why was it looked upon as a subject of suspicion and distrust? Because there was a general presumption that those who aspired to office do so less for the purpose of serving their country than for the purpose of serving themselves. This presumption was undoubtedly untrue in a great many cases, but it existed and what was the reason for it? He referred to the appointment of men to high official positions, claiming that ability and honesty were not considered and that the sole motive which animated the change was party-power and party-interest. The appointment was made as a reward for past service or for services yet to be rendered, and despite all entreaties that there was no necessity for a removal, that it would be detrimental to the Government, and would have a pernicious effect on the entire nation. The success of the party depended upon it, and the people were given to understand that they had no rights the Government was bound to respect. It was true that difficulties existed in reference to appointments in remote States, where the President had no acquaintance with the applicants for position, and should depend exclusively on the recommendations made to him by Senators and Representatives. But the same rule exercised by him in his appointments prevailed here. Congressmen went to Washington already dishonored by promises to obtain positions for those who assisted them in securing their election. The safety of their positions depended on their success in this direction, and they hesitated not to use all means, even the most improper, to attain those ends. He described forcibly and humorously the splendid and versatile abilities possessed by all candidates for official positions, and the thorough knowledge on the subject evinced by the different Senators. The basest and most humiliating actions were performed with a view to perpetuate the friendship of caucus holders and greedy politicians in the Senatorial District, and the great purpose of the Senator in the Capitol seemed to be the fulfillment of the obligations they imposed on him. This system of the distribution of the spoils was again carried on in local affairs, and he instanced the New-York Custom-house as presenting a deplorable example of corruption of this description. The Custom-house, he declared, should be intirely used for the general interests of the people, but each consecutive party in power employed it as an agency for the promotion of its own interests, and it thus engendered abuses of the worst and most corrupt kind. The subjection of office-holders to the dictum of party also created dishonesty, for when they began to understand that their power ceased at a given period, when another party was in the ascendant, it was inducement to wrong and fraud. This system of robbery by organization corrupted the minds of young men, and tempted them to the possession of wealth by similar means. He asked was this system, with its wrongs and dangers to the public safety, to be continued? Was it not time that all over the country the people should do what we had done here in New-York, [applause,] and that all patriotic men who had the honor of the Republic at heart should make a determined effort to put down dishonesty? But what was the remedy? They should do away with this practice of distributing spoils; they should appoint men worthy of the positions, and a President and Senators should be elected who entertained honest views on these subjects. He believed they were on the threshold of a great revolution in our national political life, where a similar struggle was being fought to that which ended in the destruction of Tammany Hall. This spoil system was worse than Tammany Hall. Tweed was merely a repulsive example of its offspring. They should have honest men for power, regardless of their political affiliations; they should have men who had the moral courage to shrink from wrong and punish its perpetration; political life should be purified, this spoil system altogether uprooted, and in time they might hope to see their Republic attain the lofty tone and the moral pride of her best and happiest days. Senator Schurz concluded an eloquent lecture amid applause.

The Nature and Source of Light—Lecture by Prof. Morton.

The first of the annual series of American Institute lectures was delivered before a large audience, at the Academy of Music, last evening, by Mr. Henry Morton, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, his subject being the "Nature and Source of Light." After describing the manner in which light was formed, the lecturer made several beautiful chemical illustrations of the different kinds of light. One he termed the electric light, which had the appearance of a miniature sun, and had a dazzling effect on the eye. He also showed the manner in which lightning was formed, and rendered invisible light visible. The latter experiment was conducted with a number of glass globes filled with chemical liquids through which the light, at first invisible, passed and was made transparent to the eye.

The Saengerbund.

The North-eastern Saengerbund delegates held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the late Saengerfest. Mr. Theo. Heidenfeldt presided. The Treasurer, Mr. Kaemmerer, submitted a financial report, from which it appeared that the receipts during the Saengerfest amounted to about $23,000, leaving a small deficit.

THE GAS OUTRAGE.

Public Opinion Aroused on the Question.

An Avalanche of Complaints—Eye-Sight and Health Ruined—More About the Mutual Company.

One of the chief topics of the town yesterday was the matter of gas extortion. Everybody seemed pleased with the idea that public sentiment, on being aroused upon this point, was found to flow in one direction, and that the current was so strong against the policy of the gas companies.

The array of facts already presented in the TIMES, indicated the existence of a general combination, or gas Ring, to oppress the people with high prices, and swindle them with a wretched quality of gas. Wherever the TIMES reporters went, they were heartily welcomed, and urged on in this work of reform. At all the public places visited, it was found that although the largest sized pipes, and all the best appliances had been adopted, and the flow of gas was good, the illuminating power was far below the former average.

When the matter had been complained of to the officers of the several companies they ascribed the fault to the meter, the pipes, or the burners. But, after all the skill of the plumber had been exhausted, new pipes, meters and burners supplied, and every possible remedy tried, the trouble continued, the lights flickered, were smoky, and in every respect were defective. One gentleman residing within the Metropolitan Company's territory related his grievances thus: "For months our light was very uncertain. Five times we sent to ask and even beg relief. Then a workman came, took up the service-pipe, and pretended to find a rag in it. I asked him how that came there—if it was put in through the burner, or how it could get there. He supposed it had always been there. I didn't. I believe that was a trick of his, and he placed the rag there, for afterward there was no change for the better. Next we tried new burners, but it was of no use, and now the trouble is as great as before; indeed I may say worse." For the past two nights there seems to have been more pains taken by the companies, and the light is thought to have been a trifle better. Yet the quality is so bad that the change is scarcely perceptible. A distinguished oculist expresses the view that the great increase of various eye-diseases which has marked the past few months, is mainly due to the effect of bad gas-light. The tremulous motion of the blaze affects the eyes of those who merely sit under a chandelier. The sensation of soreness and humidity often experienced after a night in a well-lighted parlor, ball-room or theatre, is caused by this flickering. When the eyes are fixed upon print, as in reading, or bent over paper, as in writing, the yellow, smoky flame causes an involuntary straining, and finally a protruding of the eyeballs, altogether unnatural and pernicious. Those whose occupation requires them to constantly write or read under a strong gas-light for hours at night, frequently have bloodshot pupils and watery eyelids, and sometimes are obliged to relinquish work for weeks or months. When it is considered that thousands of City people are in the glare of gas-light on an average five hours every night, at this season of the year, and that many of these are young persons, school children, and professional people, whose eye-sight is not only often greatly damaged but sometimes irretrievably ruined, the magnitude of the question can be appreciated. One physician ventures to state that the increase of eye-diseases among school children during the past year was at least thirty per cent. over all previous years. This of itself is a startling item against the gas monopolists. The influence of the smoky atmosphere upon the general health is also very pernicious. But slight observation in our school-rooms is required to establish this fact. As an instance of the inconvenience that hundreds of people suffer in this matter, we may mention that in Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth, Madison, Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Sunday night last, scarcely a house had any gas-light. The stores being closed, in many cases it was impossible to purchase candles, and many families were actually obliged to go to bed in the dark. In Sixty-third-street and vicinity, from the East River to Fifth-avenue, the gas on that night in the street lamps and many houses smoked and gave out a sickly light somewhat similar to that of a feeble pine torch. At the Fifth-avenue Hotel early in the evenings it has been impossible to obtain a desirable volume of light. Even in the office, under the most powerful argand burners, the clerks found it difficult to see to write. Along Sixth-avenue, on different occasions recently, some of the stores have been obliged to use either candles or lamps. In billiard-rooms, saloons, and other public resorts along Broadway, from Union-square to Thirty-fourth-street, lately, it has been found necessary to light all the burners, when formerly a few of the burners would afford a better light. In Avenues A and B, First and Second avenues, the same complaints were made. The pressure is very variable, sometimes being too strong, but oftener too weak. These complaints are so universal that it is unnecessary to specify names and numbers. Even those who find no fault with the quantity of the supply, consider the bills outrageous in amount. Whether or not the meters give accurate measurement the public have no faith in them. Very many tell our reporters that the men who inspect the meters do not take the figures fairly.

The gas at the St. Denis, New-York, Westmoreland, Everett, Clarendon, Union, Putnam, Libby, Gramercy, St. Julien, and other hotels, last evening, showed a scarcely perceptible improvement, but flickered as badly as ever. In the vicinity of Washington-square the street-lamps were very dim. At STEWART'S Tenth-street store the flame was unsteady and not clear, although the very best appliances in the matter of pipes, fixtures, meter and burners are provided. In numerous recent instances, at private and public places, the supply has entirely failed.

On Wednesday, and again yesterday, a TIMES reporter endeavored to see one of the officers of the Manhattan Gas Company, at their office at Fifteenth-street and Irving-place, but was unable to find any one authorized to give the information desired. The attaches persistently declared that the gas was good, there was plenty of it, and most of the complaints made were promptly remedied, while the balance were too frivolous to entertain.

A WORD SPOKEN IN SEASON.

The Danger of Using Naphtha in the Preparation of Illuminating Gas—Proposed Storage of an Immense Quantity in This City.

In yesterday's TIMES reference was made to the use of naphtha in the preparation of gas by the new Mutual Gas Company. A number of experiments have been made to render practicable the use of this explosive oil in the manufacture of gas. In several cities of the Union after a trial it has been abandoned, more recently in Saratoga. One of the principal objections to its use is its extreme danger. Its volatile nature renders its vapor so easy of escape that accidents from its ignition and explosion are to be constantly apprehended. The most careful provisions in legislative enactments have been consequently found necessary to prevent its appearance in large quantities in densely-populated districts, and to insure its judicious handling. The law in the case was given in yesterday's TIMES. The Mutual Gas Company have determined to make the experiment of its use in New-York at their gas-works now in course of construction at the foot of East Twelfth-street. The Rand process, a new patent, is the method they propose to adopt. By this process, as it has been described to a TIMES reporter, the naphtha is introduced into retorts with coal, gas by pipes under ground and passed from tanks into stills by application of steam heat, by which its vapor is generated. Upon inquiry of Mr. GILDERSLEVE, of the Bureau of Combustibles, the TIMES reporter was informed that the Gas Company designed using naphtha in large quantities, and had been given a permit under certain provisions. It was asked if it was not a risky experiment? Mr. GILDERSLEVE replied that the presence of naphtha in large quantities was extremely dangerous, but that the Company had promised to take such precautions as would prevent accident. He believed that the two tanks to receive the oil were to be placed in Twelfth-street, on the opposite side from the gas-works, and the naphtha vapor was to be run through iron pipes under ground. The reporter asked if there would not still be great danger from the storage of 60,000 barrels of naphtha. Mr. GILDERSLEVE seemed to think it was risky, but said he could take no action in the premises until he had seen the plans of the Company, when, if danger was apparent, he would not allow of such a wholesale use of the perilous stuff. Meanwhile the Company do not seem to be aware of the doubt in the minds of the authorities, as they were up, to a few days ago, busily employed in hastening the construction of their works, and the building of tanks for naphtha.

The TIMES reporter visited the works and found them rapidly nearing completion.

Two huge gas-receivers are almost ready for use, and the large brick buildings for retorts and the general manufacture of gas were receiving the finishing touches, and a very large area was covered with a wooden shed, to be covered with a composition of tarred paper and other materials. Workmen were busily employed in digging the foundation of the 30,000-barrel tanks a few hundred feet away from the main building, and there were activity and bustle.

This part of the City is covered with large tenement-houses and workshops, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the new gas-works are of a most combustible character, a number of them being wooden structures, or part wood and part brick. Large quantities of coal and wood are scattered in yards around, and close at hand are the works of the Manhattan Gas Company, whose yards are filled with thousands of tons of coal. On the river shore are boat-builders' yards, and every wharf is crowded with steam-boats, elevators and shipping. Here one cannot help but think—when calculating the chances of a possible fire—would be a likely place to begin the work of desolation, and with naphtha let loose even the water would be turned into a sheet of flame.

When the TIMES reporter visited the spot, the steam-boat *Westfield* was lying near by, and seemed to give a grim suggestiveness of death to the surroundings. Walking into the gas-works, all that was seen furnished evidence that extreme caution would be needed to prevent accident from fire. The large wooden shed referred to, built of resinous pine, with wooden floors, and to be stored with coal and other combustible material, was not calculated to relieve the mind from apprehension. It was learned that the naphtha is to be brought to the works in vessels constructed for the purpose, not in barrels, but in bulk, and is to be pumped out of the vessels into the tank prepared to receive it. Passing from the wooden shed into the brick building where the retorts are built, the reporter engaged a workman in conversation. The man said that the floor near the retorts was sinking, and pointed out the place. "It's no wonder," said he, "for this foundation is built upon sunken piles, with sixty feet of water around them." "If it should sink here, right under the retorts, they would crack, and when the fires were burning there might be an accident," said the reporter; "Don't you think so?" "I guess there would," said the workman; "I believe they are going to employ as few men as possible; the most of the work is to be done with horses and wagons; I wouldn't care to work here," he added, "it's a dangerous place."

Legislating to "Make the Rich Richer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was not a little surprised to find in the TIMES of Saturday an article promising cheap gas to our citizens by the new Mutual Gas Company, among the last and most gigantic legislative schemes of the Tammany Ring. The capital of this monster is $5,000,000, fifty per cent. of which has been issued to the Ring and their associates in full-paid stock. To the favored few, therefore, who are let into this close corporation, there was a bonus of two and a half millions of dollars. To give it character and currency Commodore VANDERBILT, Commodore GARRISON and other wealthy and respectable citizens are sandwiched in with the great and small members of the Tammany Ring. The Ring expects to pay dividends upon this five millions of stock from contracts, at armory prices, with the City Government. But in this, since the election and as things are going, they may "slip up." TWEED, it is said, has sold his stock in the Mutual. If, as is alleged, he owned half a million of the stock and sold it at *par*, he realized a profit of a quarter of a million. Just how a Company which has to pay dividends on a capital of five millions, (one-half of which was given away,) is likely to furnish cheap gas, I am unable to see, unless as in fitting up the new Court-house, &c., the gas bills of the Mutual Company are to be audited by Boss TWEED, Controller CONNOLLY and Mayor HALL.

A GAS CONSUMER.

A Practical Remedy for Bad Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this date you say that a chemist is engaged upon an analysis of the gas furnished by the Metropolitan Gas Company. You also state that, on a visit to the gas works, your reporter discovered that the company had taken alarm and was using a superior quality of coal. It is evident that an analysis made under these circumstances will be of little value. What the gas consumer needs, for his protection, is a daily analysis of the gas and records of the hourly pressure under which it is furnished, and of its illuminating power as determined by photo-metric processes. These records, in like manner as those of the Signal Bureau, should be published in the daily papers. If the gas furnished by the Company be impure, or if it be deficient in illuminating power, and the Company persistently refuse to comply with the requirements of its charter, then, in the present temper of the public mind, steps will certainly be taken to have their charter repealed. The analysis, photo-metric tests, &c., should be made by or conducted under the supervision of a gentleman whose professional reputation would give them a value, which the Gas Company will not successfully dispute. And it is not at all difficult to find the possessor of every claim to public confidence. Any one of the Professors of the School of Mines, who can be induced to undertake the matter, will be entitled to the thanks of his fellow-citizens, and a liberal remuneration should be given him for the services of himself and his assistants.

In the hope that you will consent to act as Treasurer for this object, I inclose, as my subscription to the fund, $5 50, being one-quarter of the amount I paid the Metropolitan Gas Company for gas furnished to me at my residence, No. 13 West Thirty-fifth-street, from Sept. 22 to Oct 22. If every customer of that Company will send to you a like proportion of his last gas bill, a fund will be raised sufficiently large to have a daily report for the next twelve months.

GEORGE C. ANTHON.

NO. 252 MADISON-AVENUE, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1871.

The Late Frederick W. Loring.

Alluding to FREDERICK W. LORING, the promising young Boston writer, who was murdered by the Apaches in their recent raid on a stage on its passage from Wickenburg, Arizona, to San Bernardino, Cal., the San Francisco *Bulletin* of Tuesday, Nov. 14, says:

"He was the Secretary of the Exploring Expedition in charge of Lieut. WHEELER. This expedition had been prosecuting explorations in the south-east corner of Nevada and along the upper waters of the Colorado in Arizona Territory. LORING was on his return to San Francisco to spend the Winter, and to write up his notes of the expedition. He came to this city from Boston last Spring, bearing a few letters of introduction, some of which, through diffidence, he did not present, reserving, as he supposed, the coming Winter, when his hard work was over, for further social opportunities. He had accepted a place in the expedition for the freshness of the adventures which he anticipated. The prospect of traversing countries almost unknown to white men, had a special charm for him. When about to leave San Francisco he was jocosely rallied on the danger of losing his scalp among the treacherous Apaches; but he laughed at such a contingency. A letter was received from him at this office some weeks ago, in which some account was given of the operations of the surveying party, and especially of the topographical examination of more than 18,000 square miles of territory, most of which, in its important physical features, was almost wholly unknown to any intelligent white man. He suggested that, while up to that date the Apaches had not taken his scalp, he had suffered great straits from hunger and thirst; but the roughest adventures were over, and in a short time he expected to be among friends in San Francisco. We do not know whether he had with him at the time the notes of the expedition. The passengers were not plundered of their personal effects. LORING fell in the early morning of his life. His tragic and revengeful taking off sadly closes a career which had been inspired by the noblest spirit and brightened by the most sanguine hopes.

Church Fair.

The Fair which has been held the past week in the chapel attached to the Church of the Strangers, Dr. DEEMS, Pastor, has netted a sum of some $1,800 to $2,000, clear profit, to the funds of the Sisters of the Stranger.

WASTE PAPER AND RAGS.

Value of Cast-away Trifles—Precious Treasure in Refuse—Magnitude of the Old-Paper and Rag Business—Interesting Facts and Figures.

The ancient and honorable maxims in commonplace use, often have a very curious practical application. Very remarkably is that the case in regard to the sentences: "Trifles make up the sum of life;" and "there is some good in everything:"—that is, everything can be turned to good account. There is a school of philosophy which holds that "material is never useless, there need be no loss if there is no waste." A few lessons will convince the most incredulous pupil that there is more in that tenet of philosophic faith than ordinary mortals dream of. More yet, the mind will be startled to learn how much of "wicked waste and woeful want," chequers the idyls of our age and generation. Vast treasures are annually wasted in wasteful driblets, fragments, and even dust. And no better illustration can be given than in the item of refuse rags, tatters, and bits of paper. What seems more insignificant than the fluttering scraps of cloth, cotton, linen, woollen and paper, as they are tossed hither and thither by the wind, trodden and kicked under foot, crumpled into the moist soil, or buried amid other rubbish? And yet these trifles have each an infinitesimal value, in the aggregate amounting to an almost fabulous sum. A competent authority calculates that at least 1,000 persons in this City derive the means of subsistence from the occupation of buying, trading, selling, collecting, sorting, packing and shipping old rags and waste paper. The principal dealers enjoy a handsome income from the business, and several have made fortunes. The writer, who has for years known something of the matter, was thoroughly amazed after a recent investigation of the facts, statistics and incidents of the subject. An hour's ramble through the "Five Points," another hour's sauntering along Ann-street, and a half hour's talk with some experienced wholesale dealer, will furnish abundant facts, profitable and pleasing to know. Twenty-five thousand tons of paper-making material, consisting of rags, books, pamphlets, newspapers, old carpets, shreds of cloth, paper clippings, bits of rope, bags, and even the castaway dirty wrapping paper, are annually collected and sold in this City. Probably half a million of dollars of capital is invested in the business. Some idea of the value of the trade may be gleaned from the single item that one dealer who annually buys and sells 5,000 tons, employs a capital of $50,000.

Everybody of country antecedents must be familiar with the comical turnout of the old-time rag-peddler, with his ungainly red wagon and weezy old horse, and the load of rag-bags, brooms, brass kettles and tin pans, rattling over the road from house to house, gathering a little here and there, chaffering with the house-wives about the weight, and haggling at the price in barter. In the cities we have a more homely yet sober nuisance in the shape of the ragman's hand-cart, (sometimes horse and wagon,) with a string of cracked and damaged bells, of all sizes, stretched from side to side of the cart, vibrating with the motion of its progress, and crazing the echoes with discordant jangling. These outrages are becoming less in number every year, and the more quiet and civilized ragman either uses one large hand-bell or resorts to the stentorian twangy cry of "r-r-ags, r-r-ags!" Formerly rags alone, and not paper, were gathered; then white paper was taken, and now everything that can be made into pulp for various qualities of new paper is purchased, at prices profitable to those who take the pains to collect it.

During the late rebellion, the scarcity of this kind of material became such that advertising on an extensive scale was resorted to by the dealers, and with success. Immense quantities of old books, papers and refuse were scraped up and sold. It seemed that every house must have been ransacked from cellar to garret, and the castaway and forgotten stuff, the accumulation of years, was heaped together. Branch depots were established in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and other places, and soon these were choked with an immense supply. Formerly the price had been too small to stimulate any well-to-do persons to save their refuse. Now there is a change, although there is yet great wastefulness. In the Old World, economical people would regard the prodigal waste of Americans in their use of paper for kindling fires as unreasonable extravagance. In Europe paper has always been so valuable, that all of the refuse is carefully saved and sold. All of it is available for the manufacture of new paper. Books and papers, like human beings, have their day, and then pass away to be dissolved and recreated in newness. The necessity of a great supply can be imagined when it is considered that over 100,000 pounds of paper are printed on in this City daily. About 250 daily, weekly, semi-weekly, monthly, and semi-monthly papers are published here, and there is an aggregate circulation of over a million sheets daily. These soon become valueless except for re-manufacturing into other new paper. Besides there are tons upon tons of letters, political documents, books, deeds, parchments, invoices, ledgers, account-books, blanks, &c., which soon are utterly worthless incumbrances, and only fit for sale as refuse. A large dealer recently paid $1,900 to a wealthy banking firm in Wall-street, for a mass of old paper, (books, checks, blanks, ledgers, &c.,) which had been accumulating during a period of fifty years. The price per pound was six cents.

Railroad and insurance companies frequently sell large quantities of such stuff. Occasionally there comes to the paper-shops huge piles of public documents, new and handsomely bound, never opened probably, and never to be cared for by any one. Shameful as it seems, they are consigned to the common heap for the one remorseless purpose. Sometimes cart-loads of unsalable books, almost new, on romance, religion and all sorts of themes, arrive and are dumped in the vault—as the dead remains of unfortunate authors' idols lost to fame and fortune forever. Great bunches of unpublished manuscripts also flow in an almost uninterrupted stream. Booby nabobs, from the most aristocratic avenues, on vacating their house to go to Europe, have sent down their libraries to be sold by the pound as waste paper. Barrels and boxes of books are also often sent in from the country. Occasionally rare and valuable volumes are found and sold to book-dealers. Among these have been: *Dr. Ramsey's History of South Carolina; Secret History of Benjamin Franklin's Mission to France;* bound volumes of the *Federalist*, Washington *Globe*, London *Times*, (all old and rare;) autograph letters of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, GEOGRE III., HAMILTON, &c.; stacks of European and American illustrated journals; one volume of *Audubon's Birds*, foreign and ancient books of great value, old law books, &c., &c. Five tons of new books by one author came some time ago; they did not live to get even a rest on the book-store shelves, and the poor author, who had wasted years in the work, which he had fondly believed would yield him fame and fortune, subsequently died in a mad-house. Recently, another disappointed author sold nine tons of his books—the product of great labor and cost—at six cents per pound. But small as well as large lots are bought from all sorts of customers. The clerks state they often have cash entries of even four cents. Both sexes and all ages, well dressed and shabby, come with big and little packages. One store has thus paid out $1,000 in a single day. From four to six hundred customers is their per diem average. The professional gutter hunters generally rendezvous at the Five Points, where they sell their stuff to a sub-agent. Seven basements are occupied at one establishment in Ann-street; besides other rooms up stairs. About forty persons are engaged there; some in sorting the stuff; others in baling it. The former are women, whose ruddy cheeks, sparkling eyes, and nimble motions, are well worth looking at. They are engaged in picking out the different colors and qualities of the mixed refuse. The men tie up the stuff in bales of about five hundred pounds each, and ship them direct to the paper mills.

Marvelous revelations sometimes are made from the chaos of fragments there. Not unfrequently precious treasures, in the shape of money, jewelry, or important documents, are found. At one time the old parchment deed of the land now occupied by the site of Schenectady, N. Y., which conveyed it from the Indians to the whites, was discovered. Checks, bank-bills, wills, conveyances and other valuables have thus frequently been restored to their owners. The missing will of one of the wealthy deceased members of Rev. DR. CUYLER'S (Brooklyn) Church was thus found and promptly restored. Only last week the half of a lady's gold watch, hunting-case, was found and returned. Occasionally love-letters of the most rosy hue and style, and secret correspondence of all sorts, are found and read by the mischievous girls. Some very racy tit-bits of gossip thus leak out about persons who never thought to be detected. The most amusing instance of all was the advertisement of STOCKWELL & EMERSON, during the rebellion, announcing that the full value of Confederate bonds would be paid at No. 24 Ann-street. The consequence was an immediate rush of seedy refugees, who, to their wrathful dismay, learned that *but six cents per pound* was the "exchange" rate. So instead of making a market, *they* had been sold themselves.

The prices paid for old paper of various qualities at different times have ranged from one cent to eleven cents per pound; the highest market was reached during the war. Of the thousand and one articles found—locks of hair, faded flowers, rings, slips of paper with poetic effusions, and the interesting reminiscences connected with them, imagination can scarcely have a limit.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Alabama Legislature met at Montgomery on Monday last.

The Republicans of Portsmouth, N. H., have nominated HORTON D. WALKER for Mayor, and the Democrats JAMES C. BUTLER.

A meeting of Germans of the Tenth Ward was held last evening, at No. 114 Allen-street. Action was taken toward the formation of a permanent Reform Association.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner, is to be held in Concord on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

At a meeting of German citizens of the Eleventh Ward at No. 110 Ridge-street last evening, a preliminary organization was effected, with a view to forming a permanent German Citizens' Reform Association.

It is announced by authority that Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, is a candidate in good faith for the United States Senate, and that he will remain so until the matter is determined by the Legislature.

A large meeting was held in Troy on Wednesday evening to organize for action, to prevent frauds on the ballot-box, and to obtain a reform in the city Police. A committee of citizens was appointed to carry out the purposes of the meeting.

The German Reform friends of Gen. SIGEL in Yorkville met at the corner of Eighty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue last night, and organized an Independent German-American Citizens' Reform Club, with JACOB FENSTERER as President and a membership of about fifty.

Official returns of the vote for Congressman at large from all but four counties in Illinois give JOHN L. BEVERIDGE 119,443, and S. S. HAYES 102,001 votes; BEVERIDGE'S majority, 17,442. The total vote is only about one-half that usually thrown.

Delegates from the colored Republican Associations in the Eighth Assembly District met last evening at No. 247 Thompson-street, for the purpose of permanently organizing a colored Republican General Committee, the object for which the meeting had been convened. A vote was then had. GEORGE W. MEYERS was elected President.

The young men of the Thirteenth Assembly District met on Wednesday evening at No. 157 Eighth-avenue, and organized themselves into a Young Men's Republican Association, and elected the following officers: JOHN W. MARSHALL, President; GEO. M. GARDNER, ANDREW H. GILMORE, Vice-Presidents; CHAS. H. HEYSER, Secretary; Dr. JOHN W. HOWE, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, Mr. LAPAUGH in the chair, it was resolved to exclude policemen and firemen from the Association, and a resolution was passed calling upon the Grand Jury to investigate the frauds in the Fifteenth Assembly District whereby Mr. KILIAN was excluded from his seat in the Assembly.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of a recent date says: "A remarkable example of the improvident and unwise legislation of the last two years is the present anomalous condition of the State in regard to the levees. There is literally no power anywhere to direct the building of new and the repairing of old levees. The company whom the Legislature invested with exclusive privileges is exploded; the Police juries have only questionable authority derived from the Governor; and overflow and disaster are at our very gates."

The Mobile *Register* publishes an article entitled, "We are Conquered. Is it Best to Stay So?" And in this article it says: "The South looked around for help in its extremity, eager to take it where it should find it. It found it in the Democratic Party, and made an alliance with it. It was a wise alliance, even though it should finally fail. But it has not finally failed. We may have to extend our alliance to gain more help and strength for our deliverance. Common sense and self-defense say extend them when we can and where we can. And it is just because we are conquered that we are so instructed."

The Eighteenth District Republicans—Resolutions Complimentary to Mr. Murphy and Gen. Arthur.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, held at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 23, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association, with which Hon. THOS. MURPHY, late Collector of the Port of New-York, has been connected since its organization, have heard with regret that he has felt it his duty to resign his responsible office, and take this occasion to express their confidence in his ability, integrity, and his fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That we regard the appointment of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR to the office of Collector of the Port of New-York as a just and merited tribute to his high character as a gentleman, the distinguished ability he has exhibited in all the positions he has been called upon to fill, and the untiring devotion with which he has labored in the service of the Republican Party ever since its formation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republican Party of this State and of the nation upon the result of the late election in this State, which we regard as a most emphatic indorsement of the National Administration, and as a cheering indication of our coming triumph in the great contest of next year.

The Fiji Island Cannibals—A Settler's Stories.

Noticing the departure from San Francisco for Levuka of a brig of one hundred tons burden, owned by H. S. FULLER, her Captain, and S. A. ST. JOHN, two veteran residents of the Fiji Islands, the *Alta* says:

"Capt. FULLER is the oldest American settler, having gone there from Sydney over twenty years ago. Here he also conveyed his English wife, and here he has a large family of children who are truly 'native and to the manner born.' During their long residence in these far-off isles, the above-named enterprising spirits have been actively engaged in both maritime and agricultural pursuits. They now own adjoining cotton plantations, which are being successfully and profitably cultivated. Their craft just about to sail is to be employed in this business, and more particularly in transporting laborers and others from distant groups to Levuka, for no work can be coaxed or forced from the native Fijians, who ridicule the idea of one so degrading himself as to resort to manual labor. He has his bread-fruit, his single and scant garment and his thatched cot, and he is content. The working bees come from Solomon's Island and New-Hebrides. The cotton raised is pronounced in the Liverpool market superior to the Sea Island, and the last crop shipped, amounting to 9,000 bales, commanded $1 per pound. The soil is a sandy loam, and clay sub-soil mixed with lava. The native laborers on the plantations command $20 per month, and there are some 3,000 of them employed on the islands. Nearly all of the foreigners are English. In Levuka there are 700 inhabitants, and Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic Churches, besides a native mission. The religion of the natives is mainly controlled by public policy. Their present Chief was formerly a cannibal. When converted he had 11,000 followers. The human-flesh-eating chiefs are known as "Butchers." Cannibalism still exists to an alarming extent throughout the interior of Vitelene, an island 90 by 60 miles in extent. Annual feasts are given to such Chiefs as have slain foes in battle and performed deeds of daring. At these disgusting carnivals the bodies of native boys of twelve to fourteen years of age only are eaten. From earliest childhood these subjects are fattened for the horrid feast. They are fed wholly upon fruits and vegetables. When the day of slaughter rolls round, two front teeth are extracted from the mouth of the child. These are inserted in a club, with which weapon the murder is committed, the teeth being driven deep into the skull of the helpless victim. The body is then dissected, entrails, &c., removed, and afterward cut into suitably-sized steaks. These are rolled in bread-fruit leaves, placed in holes in the earth and baked for the feast. The native boy flesh is for the palates of the Chiefs only. That of the white man is considered too salty and smoky, and is not regarded as toothsome. Capt. FULLER informs us that there are over 100,000 cannibals on the island, and only last August two Scotchmen were captured and eaten by the natives. There is a prospect of this worse than heathenish custom being abolished in time, now that the entering wedge of civilization is forcing the barbarians to respect the white settlements."

Washington Territory.

The annual message of GOV. E. S. SALOMON, submitted to the Legislature of Washington Territory, contains some facts of general interest. The population in 1860 was 11,594, in 1870, 23,450, and is now estimated at 30,000, the increase having been large within fifteen months. The taxable property is assessed at $11,500,000, an increase of $2,000,000 since last year. During the last two years, 563,000 acres have been taken up, including 270,000 acres (about 1,700 farms) under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws. The public surveys have been extended over 6,000,000 acres, one-seventh of the entire area. The annual exports are valued at $400,000; the vessels arriving in a year at the territorial ports aggregate 100,000 tons; ninety-eight vessels are owned at towns on Puget Sound; nine vessels were built there last year, and the sawmills saw 130,000,000 feet of lumber in a year. The general prospects of the Territory are excellent. The fisheries, timber, coal mines, and facilities of inland navigation of large ships are unequaled on the Pacific coast.

THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

THE GRAND NAVAL BALL.

Honors to Grand Duke Alexis at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Sketch of the Immense Ball-Room.

The building selected for the ball to be given to the Grand Duke is the naval-store, which is located directly opposite the Naval Lyceum in the yard, and is in every way suitable for the purpose. Carriages with guests will drive into the store-house, and the ladies and gentlemen will alight upon the main floor, whence they will be conveyed to the third floor by means of a steam elevator. On reaching the third floor guests will emerge into a reception-room, which is forty feet square, and appropriately decorated with American and Russian flags. Immediately opposite the entrance to this room is an apartment set apart for the exclusive use of the Grand Duke and his suite. This is spacious, and is elegantly decorated with flags. Festooned over the entrance is the Imperial flag of Russia, and the ceiling is covered with an immense Russian flag.

Adjoining the Grand Duke's apartment is the hat and cloak room for gentlemen. Passing out of the reception-room the visitor enters a grand lobby, also decorated with bunting, and the walls on either side are adorned with pictures of ships and naval heroes. This lobby is thirty feet long by twenty feet wide. To the left is the ladies' dressing-room, which is furnished with every convenience and richly carpeted. The furniture of these rooms has been obtained expressly for this occasion and is of elegant pattern. Adjoining the ladies' room is a cloak-room for their use. Standing in the entrance to the ball-room a magnificent scene is presented. The apartment is three hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, and is hung with American and Russian flags commingled. In the panels are arranged sword-bayonets, polished in the highest degree. On the left is a slightly raised dais, on which will be placed JULIEN'S band of sixty-five pieces, and around the sides are hung a profusion of mirrors and models of ships and pictures of noted war vessels. Chief among these models are those of the *Miantonomah*, which visited Russia with Assistant Secretary FOX, and the *Wampanoag*, which also visited Russia with the squadron of Admiral FARRAGUT. Both these ships were built at this yard under the superintence of Naval Constructor BENJAMIN F. DELANO, and the latter is regarded as the fastest monitor afloat.

The ball-room will be brilliantly lighted with chandeliers, and ample precautions are taken against accidents by fire—four lines of hose being attached and concealed behind the drapery. There are, independent of the passages by means of the elevators, four distinct modes of exit.

At the extreme end of the ball-room is a passageway leading direct into the supper-room, and over the entrance is the Duke's coat of arms. The tables will be ranged around the sides, and guests will be served across the tables. Adjoining the supper-room is the wine-room. The food will be cooked in an apartment just outside the building, and sent to the supper-room on elevators.

Emerging from the supper-room, the visitor finds himself in an apartment 300 feet long by 40 feet wide, which is fitted up for promenading, and at one end is a raised dais, in which the band of the receiving-ship *Vermont* will be stationed. At the end of this room guests will pass into the reception-room before described.

It will be seen that the arrangement of the apartments is excellent, and guests will be provided with everything that they can desire. In fitting up the various rooms nearly 100,000 yards of bunting has been used.

Among the invited guests are President GRANT and the members of the Cabinet with their ladies, Admiral PORTER, distinguish officers of the army, and many prominent civilians. The tickets have been limited to 1,200, so that there cannot possibly be a crush, and the arrangements are such that none save those who are provided with tickets will be allowed to enter the yard.

The Committee having in charge the decorations of the ball-room and suite of apartments, is composed of the following gentlemen: Naval Constructor Delano; Assistant Naval Constructor Mintoyne; Chief Engineer George Sewell; Chief Engineer De Luce; Commander F. Chandler; Lieut.-Commander John Wiedman; Capt. W. A. A. Bartlett, M. C.; Assistant Paymaster M. Davey; Passed Assistant Surgeon Bowen; Lieut.-Commander G. W. Wood; Lieut. S. K. Allen, M. C.; Capt. G. M. Ransom; Lieut. W. P. Randall; Commander D. L. Braine; Commander Walters.

The following are the other committees:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pay Director Eldredge, Chairman.

Com. Ralph Chandler,
Med. Inspector Geo. Peck,
Nav. Cons. B. F. Delano,
Bt. Lt. Com. Broom,
Com. Harmony,
Lt. Com. John Wiedman,
Chief En. E. S. De Luce,
Lt. Goo. W. De Long,
Com. A. A. Adams,
Lt. C. E. Arnold,

Ass. Pay. W. C. McCowan,
Lt. E. T. Bradford, M. C.,
Com. D. L. Braine,
Chief Eng. Geo. Sewall,
Lt. Com. A. V. Reid,
Master E. W. Bridge,
Pay. J. H. Stevenson,
First As. En. E. A. Magee,
Lt. Pay. Ed. Foster,
Master F. A. Howes.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Capt. E. M. Ransom, Chairman.

Com. Henry Eagle,
Med. Ins. A. A. Henderson,
Com. John Walters,
Lt. Pay. Ed. Foster,
Com. D. L. Braine,
Com. R. B. Lowery,
Lt. Com. E. W. Wood,
Pay Director C. J. Emery,

Com. D. B. Harmony,
Chf. Eng. D. B. Bacon,
Com. Austin Hatfield,
Com. W. E. Fitzhugh,
Com. M. Leonard,
Lt. Com. F. R. Smith,
Chf. Eng. W. W. W. Wood.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Pay-master J. H. Stevenson, Chairman.

Med. Insp. Geo. Peck,
Lt.-Col. A. V. Reed,
1st Asst. Eng. A. W. Heaton,
Lt. J. D. Smyser, M. C.,
Lt.-Com. E. White,
Midshipman W. B. Slack,
Lt. J. Craig,
Pay-master A. W. Bacon,
P. A. Surgeon W. B. Bowen,
Mast. A. Marix,
Mast. Perrin Busbee,
Mid. J. L. Hunischee,
Mid. F. L. Ludlow,
Mast. Geo. H. Church,

Lt.-Com. G. W. Wood,
Mast. E. W. Bridge,
Lt.-Gen. W. De Long,
Mast. B. M. Mason,
Asst. Pay. W. C. McGowan,
1st Asst. Eng. J. Sheridan,
Lt. S. E. Allen, M. C.,
Asst. Eng. D. Magruder,
Lt. W. P. Burwell,
Mr. E. R. Benson, C. C.,
Past. Sur. D. McMurtin,
Asst. Pay. J. E. Cann,
Lt. E. T. Bradford, M. C.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Admiral D. D. PORTER, on behalf of the United States Navy.

Vice-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, on behalf of officers of Reception Fleet.

Rear-Admiral M. SMITH, on behalf of the officers of Naval Station.

On the evening of the ball the Grand Duke will be waited upon at the Clarendon Hotel by the following Committee of Reception, and will be escorted across Fulton Ferry to the Navy-yard. At the gate he will be honored with a salute by the Marine Corps, and a salvo from the receiving-ship *Vermont:* Rear-Admiral Godon, Rear-Admiral Walker, Commodore Engle, Commodore Harmony, Commodore Strong, Lieut.-Col. Broome, Pay-Director Barry, Chief Engineer Wood.

Our military and naval guests will, of course, appear in uniform, and the scene on the night of the ball will be most brilliant. Such is the desire on the part of ladies and gentlemen to attend the ball that almost fabulous sums have been offered for tickets, but the Committee have determined that the affair shall be select, and the number of 1,200 will under no circumstances be exceeded.

The Prosecution of Election Frauds.

In addition to what has been done by the Subcommittee of the Citizens' Reform Committee, in the way of accumulation of evidence, the prosecuting officer of the county, assisted by Mr. A. C. DAVIS, has been actively engaged during the past few days in preparing indictments for the Grand Jury, now in session, and it is expected that very soon some important action will be taken by the Courts. Not only in the District-Attorney's office, but in the offices of the members of the Committee on Prosecutions and in the various Ward associations, evidence has been prepared which implicates a large number of inspectors of election, and renders the conviction of some of them certain. It is stated that when the details of these frauds are given to the public, through the criminal prosecutions, an exhibit will be made perfectly startling in its character. A revision of one district in the Eleventh Ward shows that, in the vote for Alderman, the inspectors persistently held back the return in order to see how the returns from the other districts would compare, so that they might count in the Democratic candidate. This is but a sample of the many frauds which were practiced on election day.

The Election Frauds—Another Mandamus Applied For and Denied.

Yesterday afternoon Supervisors HARMAN and JOHNSON made application before Judge GILBERT for a mandamus to restrain the County Canvassers from counting the votes in the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, on the ground that the return from the said district had not been handed in within the time specified by law.

Supervisor JOHNSON made a similar affidavit, and Judge GILBERT denied the application on the ground that he had already heard argument and given a decision on a similar issue in the case of the First District of the Sixth Ward.

Application was then made to Judge TAPPAN, who refused it on the same grounds presented by Judge GILBERT. This leaves the question of fraudulent votes to be decided by writ of *quo warranto*.

The Board of Supervisors—A Keeper for the Penitentiary.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and appointed EDWARD CRUMMEY Keeper of the Kings County Penitentiary, until the first meeting in January next. The members elect to the new Board desire to have a voice in the selection of a new Keeper to the Penitentiary, and that was the cause of the disagreement of the Supervisors.

The New Charter.

The Subcommittee of the Citizens' Reform Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon and considered in executive session matters pertaining to the new charter. The views presented at the last meeting of the General Committee were discussed at some length, and it was determined that on Monday evening a skeleton of the new charter shall be submitted either in open or executive session.

TEXAS.

Gov. Davis Revokes His Martial Law Proclamation.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 19th of October, A. D. 1871, martial law was proclaimed and declared to exist in the counties of Limestone and Freestone, in this State; and, Whereas, The purpose for which the laws were suspended and martial law declared have been mainly attained, and order re-established therein.

Now, therefore, I, EDMUND J. DAVIS, Governor of Texas, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this State, do hereby revoke the aforesaid proclamation, and the Courts and other civil authorities of said counties are authorized and required to proceed in the discharge of their legitimate business, and all civil tribunals are hereby re-established, and the civil officers of said Counties of Limestone and Freestone are hereby required to resume and exercise the functions of their respective offices, in accordance with the laws of this State, provided, however, that the officers who are intrusted with the assessment and collection of the taxes levied in said County of Limestone to defray the expenses incident to the inforcement of martial law in said Counties of Limestone and Freestone, and the officers charged with the disbursement of the same are required to close their accounts as soon as practicable, and make return thereof to the proper State officers.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the [L. S.] State to be affixed, at the City of Austin, this 11th day of November, A. D. 1871, and the independence of Texas the 36th.

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Governor of Texas.

By the Governor:
J. E. OLDRIGHT, Acting Secretary of State.

The Election in the Fifteenth Assembly District—Decision on the Protest of Mr. Kilian.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Supervisors will to-day render their decision in the case of the protest tendered by Mr. KILIAN against the election of Mr. FREAR for Assembly from the Fifteenth District. The decision, which was prepared yesterday, is very lengthy, but the substance of it is that the Board of Canvassers have no power to reject any returns on the ground that the election officers had failed to comply in any particular with the requirements of the law, and that so long as a return was regular on its face they were bound to accept it.

The Remington Gun.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The National Guard may be interested to know a little of the history of the Remington gun, some of which were issued to them on election day. Two broke down entirely in the Twenty-second and one in the Twelfth Regiment, while some would not work at all, and others would not stand at half cock.

During the last eighteen months the French Government have received several hundred thousand Remington guns and put them to actual service. Within the last few weeks, they have been taken from their army, on the ground that they were "unsuited to troops in the field." We are told the Russian Government paid many thousand dollars to annul a contract for this arm.

Within the last six months one thousand Remington guns have been issued by the United States Government for trial in the field. Many are now being returned as entirely unserviceable.

In the published instructions our Government sent into the field with the Remington gun is the following: "The firing-pin may be made to protrude by being choked with rust, or by wedging of the firing-pin spring, and in this position lead to premature explosion in closing the breech block." This shows the danger to the soldier when using the Remington gun.

The United States Navy adopted the Remington gun, and had ten thousand of them made. Within the last year those guns were all returned to Springfield Armory to be overhauled, and the mechanic through whose hands they all passed says: "At least one in ten had the firing-pin stuck fast, or firing-pin spring broken."

All the Remington guns made at Springfield Armory are tried by the gunner in a thick plank box. Having been wounded once, he feels it unsafe to fire that gun in any other way, while all other guns made there he fires with his hand on the gun.

One of the advertisements of the agents of this arm reads as follows:

"REMINGTON BREECH-LOADERS—THE BEST TERMS MADE WITH STATE OFFICIALS CONTEMPLATING THE REARMAMENT OF MILITIA."

Now with regard to the National Guard Board. A noted gunman once said to the United States Chief of Ordnance, "Bring on your guns, and I will beat anything you can produce, but I can't beat your boards."

At the Springfield trial the Remington gun had not less than three, sometimes more agents, and four or five different guns, while other competitors had but one gun, which went through all the tests.

Upon the day which was to have been the last of the trial before the New-York State Board, the Remington broke down entirely. The gun was taken to the factory, a new piece made and fitted to it. A second day and a second start was given to the rusting test. After having been *thirty-six hours out of the hands of* the Board, and traveling several hundred miles; after being dismounted, and a new piece fitted by mechanics in place of the broken one; after being assembled again, it was returned for a second trial to the Board. The report reads: "This gun was not cleaned before placing in salt water and exposing it to the atmosphere a second time." (!) When first fired, some of the thirty-two pieces of the breech mechanism failed to work, and could not be fired. Finally, one or two shots were fired by holding the hammer back with the thumb, when it worked better, but at no time working perfectly, while the other two fifty-caliber guns in the rusting test did not make a single failure.

Of the three fifty-caliber guns United States standard tested, only one came out of all the test without breaking down, the one selected by the Board breaking down the worst.

TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 20, 1871.

Woodworth's
NILSSON BOUQUET.
AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

What better for Christmas and the long Winter evenings than the $20 billiard-table, complete with full-sized balls and cues. Diagrams mailed free. ABBOTT & NICHOLS, No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Coffee, Green, Roasted and Ground.
FINE TEAS OF ALL KINDS.
SPICES STRICTLY PURE.
Roasted Java, warranted, 35c.
Roasted Maracaibo, warranted, 28c.
Roasted Rio, warranted, 26c.
GEO. S. ADAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers,
No. 342 Washington-st., New-York.

Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Wedding Gaiters, Toilet Slips, India-rubbers, all styles at . prices. MILLER & CO., Union-square.

Gents' Silk Hats, Seven Dollars.—All the new styles Felt Hats. Moderate prices. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $3. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

HAWTHORNE—SCHENKBERG.—Nov. 22, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. G. H. Hepworth, A. C. E. HAWTHORNE to MARY B., daughter of the late G. W. Schenkberg, all of this City.

KILBRETH—OUDIN.—At Calvary Church, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Arthur Lawrence, JAMES T. KILBRETH to Mrs. SOPHIE AGNUS OUDIN, all of this City.

☞ Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

PRALL—GOLDSMITH.—On Nov. 23, 1871, by Rev. John P. Knox, JOHN P. PRALL to ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. John Goldsmith, D. D., all of Newtown, Long Island.

SOLOMON—KING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Vidarer, at the residence of the bride's parents, JUDAH H. SOLOMON to AUGUSTA, third daughter of Edward J. King, Esq., all of this City.

SOHER—HENDRICKS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, MORRIS SOHER to ROSALIE E., daughter of the late Uriah Hendricks, all of this City.

DIED.

ASTOIN.—On the 25th October, at sea, on board the steamer *Pereire*, CELESTIN ASTOIN, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and those of his father, Felix Astoin, and Warren A. Ransom, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott and Prince sts., on Saturday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

ANDERSON.—At her residence, No. 211 East 50th-st., on Wednesday, Nov. 22, ELIZA ANDERSON, in the 72d year of her age. Relict of George, and beloved mother of Charles Ferris and James Monroe Anderson.

Funeral will take place from Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRADFORD.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Nov. 22, MABEL, daughter of Stephen T. and Lavinia G. Bradford, aged 1 year 9 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 301 Schermerhorn-st.

DE RONGE.—LOUIS DE RONGE, native of Brussels, Belgium, aged 51 years.

Funeral service to take place at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., Friday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—On the 13th inst., at her residence, Easton Penn., Mrs. JANE L. GRAY, widow of Rev. Dr. Gray, in the 78th year of her age.

GOINGS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 22, HATTIE E. GOINGS, youngest daughter of Charles Goings, of New-York, aged 31 years, a teacher in Public School No. 8, Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the school officers, teachers and pupils of the school, are invited to attend the funeral, from the lecture-room of Plymouth Church, on Cranberry-st., at 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Nov. 24.

GRAHAM.—Suddenly, at Elizabethport, N. J., Nov. 18, HARRIET, third daughter of the late James and Alice Graham.

The remains were interred at Catskill.

HART.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 23, FRANCES JULIA, youngest daughter of Wm. T. A. and Francesca J. Hart, aged 6 years, 5 months, 17 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Prince-st. The remains will be interred in the Cathedral vault. No carriages allowed.

HIBBARD.—Nov. 22, 1871, at Yonkers, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JANE A. HIBBARD, widow of the late Timothy R. Hibbard, M. D.

Funeral from her late residence at Yonkers, Friday, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Yonkers special train leaves 30th-st. at 1½ P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Evansville, Ind., on the 19th inst., MORRIS S. JOHNSON, son of the late Silas Johnson, of Morristown, N. J.

His remains will be interred at Morristown, Friday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M., from the house of his brother-in-law, David Gillespie.

NORTHRUP.—On the 22d inst., after a lingering illness, ELIZA NORTHRUP.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her stepfather, John W. Taylor, No. 211 Hall-st., Brooklyn.

RYERSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, HENRY W. RYERSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 Barrow-st., on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2½ P. M.

His remains will be taken to Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday morning for interment.

STRAHAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 23, ULYSSES F. STRAHAN, the only son of Mary A. Strahan and the late Edward Strahan, aged 20 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 158 Christopher-st., on Sunday, the 26th, at 1 o'clock.

TUCKERMAN.—On Wednesday, 22d inst., RUPERT, son of Lucius and Eliza W. Tuckerman, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place from All Souls' Church, corner of 4th av. and 20th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. His friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, 1871, EDWIN WHITMORE, youngest son of Frederick and Lucy A. Wilkinson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 277 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WICKSTEAD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, FREDERICK, son of John J. and Mary Wickstead, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 82 King-st., on Saturday, Nov. 25, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILKES ON GRANT.
SEE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
NOW OUT.
THE INDUSTRY OF POLITICS IN AMERICA.
CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRANT.

WILKES ON GRANT.
SEE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
NOW OUT.
THE INDUSTRY OF POLITICS IN AMERICA.
CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRANT.

GLENHAM HOTEL.
Nos. 151, 153 and 155 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., New-York. On the European Plan.
This hotel has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished in the most elegant manner, and is now open for the reception of guests. The scale of prices adopted both for the rooms and restaurant are moderate, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
ALBERT H. CRANEY,
Proprietor.

BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
67,422 Miscellaneous Books at your price.
15,485 Magnificent Books at our price.
85,432 Stereoscopic Pictures, &c., at any price.
New catalogue No. 27, free. Send stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 3 Beekman-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—BY A RELIABLE New-England manufacturing company, an energetic party who is capable of deciding on the merits of a thing upon his own judgment, and who has the above amount to invest in business, to take the sale of their goods in either Baltimore, Cincinnati or St. Louis. The enterprise is new, but promises a great and immediate pecuniary success. The company requires a party of good character, and will satisfy him in every respect. Those answering every advertisement will please not notice this, but parties meaning business can address at once H. A. J., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No 166 Court-st., Boston.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Nov. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the above Association, held at No. 242 Spring-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, and ordered published in one or more of the Republican papers:

RESOLUTIONS BY JOHN M. FORSHAY.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our President, Jas. Winterbottom, in allowing his name to be used as a candidate for Assembly in the late election when there was danger that we should fail in obtaining any one to be our standard bearer, merits our warmest thanks and acknowledgments.

Resolved, That in spite of the calumnies of those who have hitherto attempted to run this Republican Association in the interest of Tammany Hall, we assert our undiminished confidence in the stanch and sterling Republican qualities of our President, James Winterbottom.

Resolved, That we, the working Republicans of this district, in meeting duly assembled, call upon those in authority in the party to cut loose from the disreputable characters of this district, that there may no longer exist any necessity to outrage the feelings of the party in this district by compelling them to recognize them in any way.

RESOLUTIONS BY A. LEAKE.

Whereas, At the last meeting of the Republican General Committee the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee has learned with regret the resignation of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, of the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, and that his letter of resignation shows that he loves his party better than himself.

Resolved, That by the appointment of Gen. Chester A. Arthur, as successor of the late Collector, Gen. Grant has shown that wise judgment which always characterizes his official action; that this Committee has entire confidence in the ability, integrity and pure Republicanism of Gen. Arthur, and leaves the side of one good man, but to take its stand by that of another.

Resolved, That the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association fully indorse the action of the Republican General Committee, in passing the above resolution, and the members of this District Association do hereby adopt them as the sentiments of the Republicans of the District Association.

E. HADOCK, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock, to act upon proposed amendments to the constitution.

By order of GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Temperance Hall, No. 181 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 24: Nos.—398, 412, 414, 371, 416, 417, 418, 420.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Nos.
170—Marvin vs. Lewis.
171—Marvin vs. Hoffman.
180—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
194—Hill vs. McKenzie.
195—Tucker vs. Woolsey.
196—Dinsmore vs. Barnes.
197—In re G. Southwick.
199—Holdredge vs. Webb.
200—Day vs. Ruprecht.
201—Stokes vs. Johnson.
202—Haight vs. The Mayor.
203—Mitchell vs. Read.
204—Turner vs. See.
205—Gottberg vs. North American Fire Insurance Co.

Nos.
206—Corn Exchange National Bank vs. Smallwood.
207—Bodine vs. Carroll.
208—Lawless vs. O'Mahoney.
209—Muller vs. Pondir.
210—Leslie vs. Leslie.
211—Hammersly vs. The Mayor.
212—Squires vs. Abbott.
213—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
214—Hankms vs. The Mayor.
215—Price vs. Wilson.
216—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Mechanics' Banking Association.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
725—Clapp vs. Ostrander.
1073—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
1215—Hildreth vs. Shepard.
1655—Barnard vs. Goodhart.
1999—McGrath vs. Williams.
1209—Platt vs. Williams.
1393—Fisher vs. Diossy.
1699—Basenki vs. Marks.
1921—Thompson vs. Brandt.
1925—Thompson vs. Ahearn.
1965—Brown vs. Repper.
2089—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carll.

Nos.
1227—Hamburger vs. Miller.
1325—Cochrane vs. McGee.
1929—Tremper vs. Frank.
1967—Ellis vs. King.
1969—Thurnaner vs. Herman.
1979—Lane vs. Waggoner.
2015—Duel vs. Strens.
2083—Pape vs. Howe Machine Company.
2135—Snowden vs. Horton.
2143—Hamilton vs. Bays.
2153—Krolowitz vs. Margosky.
2167—Harker vs. Chandler.
2175—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Wallbridge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
16—Bean vs. Benedict.
34—Goodenough vs. Manning.
47—Godfrey vs. Dickel.
59—Seldner vs. Kinne.
61—The People, &c., vs. Gross.
66—Edey vs. Persch.
71—Butterworth vs. Volkening.
72—Same vs. Same.
96—Winter vs. White.
97—Livingstone vs. White.
100—Allen vs. Layton.
102—The People, &c., Kaine vs. Andrews.

Nos.
107—Byrn vs. Judd.
116—Petition of Watson, &c.
117—Same.
118—Petition of Van Reed.
119—Petition of Murphy.
120—Petition of Ferris.
121—Petition of Leggett.
122—Petition of Austin.
123—Petition of Don.
124—Petition of Habershaw.
136—Michaels vs. Michaels.
149—Darling vs. Brewster.

Call 150—Bayne vs. Littlefield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1740—Russell vs. Martin.
1765—Fitch vs. Packard.
1712—Shannon vs. Reilly.
1404—Whitin vs. Crane.
1856—Junbluth vs. Turnade.
1687—Weld vs. Gallagher.
1457—Bartlett vs. Jackson.
1742—Kramer vs. Goldschmidt.
1766—Drew vs. Gretzner.
1474—Hoskins vs. Weyth.
1694—Rives vs. Bueren.
1428—Esser vs. Silver.
1789—Clark vs. Smith.

Nos.
1700—Orange County Milk Co. vs. Brady.
1867—Nat. Exchange Bank vs. Warner.
1794—Clark vs. Beman.
1711—Lecomte vs. Terwilliger.
1830—Abbott vs. Van Winkle.
1832—Falke vs. Mandeville.
1868—Spellman vs. Lindheim.
1761—Beach vs. Morgan.

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1184—Stevens vs. Cole.
1098—McKnight vs. Crotty.
1526—Frisbee vs. Garrison.
1478—Rogers vs. Ogden.
1261—Draper vs. Stiger.
1666—Waring vs. Rinaldo.
1608—Kendrick vs. Stuyvesant, Jr.
1577—Fuller vs. Mandebck.
1298—Wood vs. Duclos.
1663—Sargent vs. Ind. Ex. Co.
1509—Andrade vs. Alger.
1619—Ecclesine vs. Ind. Ex. Co.

Nos.
1603—Ackerman vs. Henker.
1561—Murphy vs. Baldwin.
1670—Barrett vs. Broadhead.
1563—Randall vs. Isaacson.
1719—Conkling vs. Jones.
1442—Juch vs. Schlesinger.
1405—Waterton vs. Rogers.
1326—McIntyre vs. Morgan.
1455—Schlestern vs. Leporin.
1335—Fuller vs. Langley.
1458—Evans vs. Hock.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7221—Logan vs. Hemmer.
5799—Barry vs. U. S. Trust Co.
6731—Mayer vs. Straus.
6771—Root Steam-Engine Co. vs. Parsons.
——Livingston vs. Zinn.
6797—Kraeger vs. De Kuhn.
6801—Allen vs. Hall.

Nos.
7052—Miller vs. McDermott.
7054—Fleck vs. Hamburg Am. Packet Co.
7099—Farrell vs. Quinn.
7100—Travers vs. McBean.
7101—Barr vs. Wood.
7102—Lohman vs. Perry.
7103—Brady vs. Cassidy.
6596—Pearsall vs. Langenbach.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6921—Pierce vs. Hogan.
6969—Capello vs. Bentel.
7043—Stellgebaner vs. Gallagher.
6886—Gillies vs. Jones.
7185—Denny vs. Malley.
7225—Hogan vs. Henriques.
7042—Kittle vs. Nye.
6934—Llera vs. House.
7251—Mendelsohn vs. Henlin.

Nos.
7023—Gunn vs. Elsas.
7179—Drew vs. Tolton.
7368—Fredericks vs. Tragisser.
7370—Fredericks vs. Pfartner.
7369—Fredericks vs. Loehers.
7104—Tyler vs. Adams.
7112—Goodrich vs. Tilton.
6853—O'Brien vs. Trimbler.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
7486—Polk vs. Daly.
7844—Gunther vs. Davis.
7955—Williams vs. Thorne.
7973—Williams vs. Warner.
8048—King vs. Whittaker.
8056—Graham vs. Ullner.
7497—Morgan vs. Pierce.

Nos.
6145—Winters vs. Lavin.
6776—Griffith vs. Cornwall.
8135—Cleary vs. Am. Nickel Plating Co.
8136—Paine vs. Wilson.
8137—Ferguson vs. Bartels.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Frank Langdon; burglary.
2—The People vs. Lawrence Casey, John Casey and Timothy Kelly; burglary.
3—The People vs. Theodore F. Lindsey, Geo. Mason and Henry Palmer; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James O'Donnell; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Thomas McCarthney; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Mangin and John Miller; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Edward Moore; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Maria Morris and Mary Cooper; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Mary Cooper and Hannah Johnson; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Isaac Jacobs; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Benj. F. Brady; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. James McDonald; felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM, NOV. 23.

By Judge Loew.

O'Farrell *vs.* Marshall; motion granted.

Braddus *vs.* Setzer; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Woodward *vs.* Taylor; order settled.

O'Reilly *vs.* Jennings; motion for injunction denied, without costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 267.—*Hall and Blaisland* vs. *Allen, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Missouri.—In December, 1868, the firm of Downing & Emerson was dissolved, and the business was continued by Downing for about a year, when he failed, assigning his property for the benefit of creditors. Afterward, when proceeded against and adjudged a bankrupt, he was liable to his private or individual creditors who had sold him merchandise or loaned him money on his individual credit subsequent to the dissolution of the firm, and to copartnership creditors who held him jointly liable, with his former partner, on the debts of the firm. Both classes of creditors proved claims and joined in the appointment of assignee; but under the assignment made to that officer, only Downing's individual property, together with his share of the surplus of the partnership property, if there was any after payment of the partnership debts were received by him. When the assignee presented his final account and the time had arrived for declaring a dividend, the individual creditors of the bankrupt asked that they be first paid in full out of the assets in the hands of the assignee, and that only the surplus, if any remained, should be distributed to the partnership creditors. This motion was not opposed by the partnership creditors, but was resisted by the assignee in his official capacity. The District Court granted the motion, and the assignee, excepting, took the case to the Circuit, where the finding of the District Court was reversed. It is here claimed by the individual creditors that the Circuit Court did not obtain supervisory jurisdiction in the case, because that jurisdiction could be revoked only by a party aggrieved by the order of the District Court, and the assignee could be such a party; and further, that, in any case, the Circuit Court should be applied to by petition, bill or other proper process. On the merits, it is insisted that, as the assets in the hands of the assignee came from the individual property of Downing, the fund should of right be so distributed under the Bankrupt act as to pay his individual creditors in full before the partnership creditors receive any dividend.

Edward Avery, for appellants; Messrs. Hitchcock, Lufke and Player, for appellees.

No. 209.—*Howard et al.* vs. *McCollum et al.*, and No. 181—*McCollum et al.* vs. *Howard et al.*—Cross appeals.—The Chief-Justice announced that the decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed in these cases by a divided Court.

No. 185.—*Richey* vs. *Williams, Collector.*—Certificate of division between the Judges of the Circuit Court for Indiana.—This was a suit to recover the sum of $547 70, alleged to have been illegally collected as income of Richey by the collector, on certain bonds received from the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company (a company formed by the consolidation of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company with the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company) by Richey, on the surrender of certain shares of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Company, owned by him. The shares surrendered, eighty-four in number, were worth only $3,140, while the bonds of the consolidated road, twenty-one in number, were worth $15,750; and the question was, whether this difference in the value was to be regarded as gain, profit or income of Richey, and therefore subject to the income tax. On this question the Circuit Court divided in opinion, and the case was certified to this Court. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE now announced that this Court are also divided on the question, and that the cause must be remanded without an answer to it.

The New-York Infant Asylum—The Opening to Take Place on Monday Next.

The New-York Infant Asylum, No. 24 Clinton-place, was opened for the reception of visitors yesterday afternoon preparatory to the formal opening of the institution on Monday next. This Asylum purposes supplying a want that has long been felt in New-York, it being under no sectarian control, but managed by a board of ladies and gentlemen representing every Protestant denomination in the City. In addition to its purpose of providing for abandoned infants, it is the noble design of the institution to guide and protect the unfortunate mothers. A permanent home for foundlings is to be erected in the suburbs of the City. Mr. CHAS. ELY is the President of the institution, and at the head of the list of lady managers is the name of Mrs. Commodore C. K. GARRISON. To establish this charity upon an enduring foundation, and to enable it to adapt itself to the various demands upon its means, it must receive the hearty sympathy and support of the entire religious community. The appended list contains the names of the medical gentlemen who appeal forcibly on behalf of the New-York Infant Asylum: E. R. Peaslee, M. D.; Isaac E. Taylor, M. D.; B. Fordyce Barker, M. D.; James Anderson, M. D.; Joel Foster, M. D.; Alfred Underhill, M. D.; H. D. Bulkley, M. D.; Stephen Smith, M. D.; S. T. Hubbard, M. D.; J. Lewis Smith, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.

Another Delay in the Erie Reference Suit.

Another hearing in the Erie reference case was had before Commissioner WHITE yesterday. Mr. BEACH, counsel for FISK and GOULD, announced that in obedience to the orders of the Master, his clients had caused the certificates for the 60,056 shares of Erie stock to be printed, but that they had not had time to sign and stamp them. He also gave notice that he would present to Judge BLATCHFORD a supplemental petition, asking permission to introduce, under the order of reference, evidence to show that FISK and GOULD own some of the Erie stock now claimed by HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders. He said he would present the petition to-morrow—Saturday. For the purpose of giving Judge BLATCHFORD time to decide on the petition, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Dec. 9.

Illegal Voting—A Repeater Admitted to Bail.

JOHN BANTA was yesterday brought before Judge BRADY on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made to admit him to bail. The prisoner was under arrest charged with violating the Election law by illegal voting, and had been committed by Justice BIXBY. It appearing to the Court that the prisoner was a laboring man, having a family depending upon him for support, bail was ordered to be accepted in the sum of $2,000.

The Cases of Foster and Others Postponed.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, it was expected that the appeal in the cases of WM. FOSTER and others, convicted of high crimes, would be argued; but owing to engagements of the District-Attorney, the cases of FOSTER and MCNEVIN, both convicted of murder; O'KELL, the dealer in stolen bonds, and COLLINS and EDWARDS, the pugilists, all went over until next term, to be held in December.

A Contemptible Specimen of Humanity Sent to Sing Sing for Five Years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, HERMAN MILLER, the proprietor of a disreputable house in Water-street, was convicted of stealing $153. Judge BEDFORD, in passing sentence, said, "MILLER, you are one of those contemptible specimens of humanity who live on the traffic of fallen women. I have a scorn for all such men, and I think the better place for you is the State Prison, to which I will send you for five years, at hard labor."

Admission to the Bar.

In addition to those gentlemen whose names have already been published as recommended for admission to the Bar, the Committee have made a supplemental report recommending the admission of OWEN W. FLANNAGAN, who was interrupted in his examination by illness. Those gentlemen recommended for admission are notified to attend in General Term room at 9½ o'clock A. M. today, for the purpose of signing the roll and being sworn in.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only transaction of note at the Exchange yesterday, Nov. 23, was a sale of four Harlem lots, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., located on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Morningside Park, between New and Tenth avenues; each in size 25 by 100.11. The purchaser was ROBERT BERDELL, and the price paid $2,525 each. The bidding was more active than usual, and the sale was estimated a good one. The same firm adjourned the sale of a lot on One Hundred and Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, until the 29th inst., and the legal sale of property on Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue by JAMES M. MILLER, expected also to occur, was adjourned to the same date. For today, at the Exchange, Supreme Court sales of real estate on the corner of Bedford and Carmine streets, and on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, are announced by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, which transactions will close the business of the week.

At private sale, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold twenty-five lots on Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street and New-avenue, to be laid out, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $50,000; also, two full lots—one on Fifty-sixth-street and one on Fifty-seventh-street—adjoining, in the rear, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $50,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Nov. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots, n. s. 114th-st., between New and 10th avs., 116.11½ ft. w. of New-av., and 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x100.11, $2,525 each.........$10.100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

52d-st., near 5th-av., four-story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, leasehold, 24x62x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

ALSO,

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.—A first-class handsomely finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone full size house, in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy.

ALSO,

On 40th-st., near 5th-av., a first-class beautifully-finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, having every modern improvement; house is full width and extra deep; possession at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE and lot known as No. 34 Laight-st., being about 30 feet front on Laight-st., running through the block to Vestry-st. For further information, apply to FREDERIC WAYDELL, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York.

BOWERY.—SEVERAL PIECES ON WEST side for sale; also, Greene-st. property; also, a fine private stable on West 22d-st., for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FULL-SIZED brown-stone houses, on 46th-st. and 23d-st.; easy terms. Also, other houses in good location

S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, JR.—WESTCHESTER and Putnam County real estate offices, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.—Farms, dwellings and country-seats bought, sold and exchanged and rented in the above counties. Mortgages cashed, money loaned and investments made on City and country property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN house and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily; situated near depots in the best portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful; modern design and fittings; situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, and unsurpassed travel. Payments in good shape.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A very desirable place on the southern Boulevard, Westchester, within ten minutes' drive of Harlem Bridge, and on the line of the Port Chester Railroad. The place has twenty-two acres, fine large house and out-buildings, all in perfect order, with fine view of Sound; will be sold at a bargain, or rented for the Winter very cheap. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH and HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT REDUCED RENTALS—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON:

FURNISHED.

5th-av., medium size.
11th-st., extra large.
Madison-av., large size.
9th-st., small size.

UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., near 34th-st.
University-place, 40 rooms.
9th-st., near 5th-av.
10th-st., full size.
23d-st., near 7th-av.
57th-st., near Broadway.
Madison-av., near 35th-st.
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
35th-st., near Lexington-av.
40th-st., near 5th-av.
51st-st., near 5th-av.
54th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, $100,000 estate funds to loan on bond and mortgage, on improved and accessible unimproved City real estate. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT IN WESTCHESTER, ADJOINING WEST FARMS.—A large frame mansion with modern improvements, suitable for Winter or Summer, and for a large family, perfectly healthy. Garden, stable, coach-house, fourteen acres of land, three miles from Harlem, and about one from Tremont depot; a good macadamized road all the way; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR one and a half years, a first-class four-story high stoop full size brown-stone house, in East 19th-st., near the Clarendon Hotel; rent reasonable to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV. near 30th-st.—A handsome, four-story high-stoop brown stone house; full size; furnished in the most gorgeous style; will be rented to a first-class tenant for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

A MODERATE-SIZE CORNER HOUSE on Madison-av., handsomely furnished, to let to a first-class tenant for the Winter, with immediate possession. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN EAST 118TH-ST., Harlem, near steam-boat, a two-story and basement house, with gas, water, heater, &c. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS. No. 230 West 59th-st., fronting Central Park. $15.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY STORE.—TO LET OR lease, No. 473 Broadway, through to Mercer-st.; four stories and basement; very choice location; moderate rent; possession Jan. 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ONE WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 feet deep, water and water-closet one or five years, in No. 8 Extra-place; $15. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—THREE ON LEASE and two to purchase, at ordinary farm prices, within twenty-five to fifty miles of New-York, and containing from 25 to 100 acres each. Apply to

H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED WESTERN LAND, Iowa preferred, in exchange for desirable Westchester County lots of considerable value; fine Hudson Riverviews. ALBERT BELLAMY, 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—THE BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against LOUIS L. TODD and MARY ELIZABETH, his wife, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action, I, James H. Coleman, the referee in said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those three certain lots of land situated in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, distant 325 feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street seventy-five feet, thence southerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, thence easterly along the said centre line of the block seventy-five feet, thence northerly and parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.

CULLEN & MCGOWAN, attorneys for plaintiffs.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTANCE,
U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.
NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1871.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

100 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,000 pounds Bacon, Breakfast.
5,000 pounds Hams, Sugar Cured.
3,000 pounds Lard, "Leaf."
1,000 pounds Beef, Smoked.
500 barrels Flour.
100 barrels Flour, Extra Family.
10,000 pounds Beans, "P. M."
5,000 pounds Rice, Carolina.
20,000 pounds Coffee, Rio, Green.
5,000 pounds Coffee, Java, Green.
20,000 pounds Sugar, Yellow, equal to Stuart's "C."
5,000 pounds Sugar, Cut Loaf.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Granulated.
5,000 pounds Sugar, Crushed.
5,000 gallons Vinegar.
5,000 pounds Candles, Ada.
20,000 pounds Soap.
16,000 pounds Salt.
1,000 pounds Pepper, Black.

The usual conditions. Apply for information at this office.

WM. W. BURNS,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRM HAVING AN ESTABLISHED business in this City, wants a partner, (either active or special,) with capital.

Said business is a branch of the dry goods trade, pays liberal profits, and can be largely increased.

Address BUSINESS, *Times* Office, and give real name and address.

NAIL WORKS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease from January next, the Tisdale Nail Works, Rolling-mill and Foundry, at East Wareham, Mass., now running and in good working order. Address K. CORNWALLIS, Counselor-at-law, No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—A perfect brick yard, eligibly situated; four machines. For full particulars apply to DAVID P. VAN DEVENTER, Keyport, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Nov. 1, 1871.

TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FROM SEVERAL makers sold under regular prices, being contributions to the Ladies' Fair now open at Apollo Hall; must be sold TODAY, (Friday,) as the Fair closes.

MACHINERY.

SCROLL SAW.—A SECOND-HAND, FOOT-power scroll saw wanted. State price, description and how long in use. Address S. W. ANDERSON, Harlem Post-office, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER

Contains:

I. SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69. A series of graphic and brilliant sketches. By EDWARD WHYMPER. Profusely and exquisitely illustrated after the unrivaled drawings of the author. Chapters 6 and 7. II. THE COLD HAND. A tale. By CLARA F. GUERNSEY. III. MONTE TESTACIO. A poem. By T. BUCHANAN READ. IV. PHANTOM LIMBS. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D. V. TRIPS TO THE RIVER PLATE. By ROBERT M. WALSH. VI. MY LONG-LOST BROTHER. A story. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD. VII. BALZAC AS ARTIST AND MORALIST. By KATE HILLARD (Lucy Fountain). VIII. A STROLL IN VIRGINIA. By RICHARD B. ELDER. IX. A BRANCH OF LILAC. A story. By "OUIDA." In two parts. Part II. X. SONNET. By PAUL H. HAYNE. XI. THE SHARPLESS CRAYONS. By J. W. PALMER. XII. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, containing interesting papers on Cooper, Scott and Lockhart; Jerusalem; Steps to a Colossal Fortune; &c. XIII. FOREIGN LITERATURE. XIV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

With the number for January, LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE will enter upon a new volume. The number of pages will be increased, enabling the conductors to furnish an additional amount of popular reading in the best and most emphatic sense. In addition to the shorter articles by well-known writers, the following ATTRACTIVE SERIAL WORKS will be published during the year:

A POWERFUL AND ABSORBING NEW STORY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.

Author of "Alec Forbes," "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," &c.

Also,

A CHARMING NEW NOVEL,

AYTOUN,

BY A TALENTED AMERICAN AUTHOR.

MR. EDWARD WHYMPER'S
EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED WORK,
SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS,

Will be continued from month to month until completed.

A large amount of space will be devoted to OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP, which will be enriched with short and lively articles on persons of note, incidents of the day, and other novel or amusing topics.

ILLUSTRATIONS designed by distinguished artists and engraved in the highest style, will accompany each number.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4; single numbers, 35 cents. SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872

OVER ONE HUNDRED PAGES—Printed in **Two Colors**, on superb TINTED PAPER. —**Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers, Plants and Vegetables**, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES.—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best **Floral Guide** in the World.—All for **Ten Cents**, to those who think of buying Seeds.—Not a quarter the cost—200,000 sold of 1871. Address

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical department under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM, MASS.—An old and well-established Seminary for both sexes. Winter term commences Dec. 6 and continues thirteen weeks. For rooms or catalogue apply to E. COOKE, Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Boarding-school for young ladies and children, Hadley, Mass. Circulars and testimonials can be obtained of H. C. HULBERT, Esq., No. 13 Beekman-st., New-York, or by addressing the Principals.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1 Winthrop-place; testimonials from the Faculties of New-York University and Yale College. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 8. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 240 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18. No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DEsires to find a position as daily governess for English and music for a young lady, who, by character, education and social culture, is eminently fitted for the position. Address R. S. H., No. 3 East 45th-st.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON College wishes three or four pupils to fit for college, or to instruct in the higher branches. For terms, &c., address R. C. H., care Barlow, Hyatt & Olney, No. 21 Park-row.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, fully qualified to give thorough instruction in English, French, and music; highest references. Address M. L. H., No. 406 West 20th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO MAKE AN ENgagement with a private school; teaches music, Latin, and the higher English branches; highest references. Address L. E. L., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

150 bbls. Almeria Grapes.
60 cases Smyrna Figs.
800 boxes Sultana Raisins.
627 boxes Loose Muscatels.
20 cases Citron.
225 boxes French Prunes.
560 cases fresh Lisbon Oranges, landing.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALES-ROOM—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a choice and elegant Private Library, comprising scarce poetry, drama, biography, fiction, many fine illustrated works in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready; books on exhibition Wednesday morning.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; City or country; good City reference; understands baking. Call and see advertiser at the store No. 333 East 11th-st.; send no notes.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKing or general house work by a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical and obliging servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French woman as seamstress and to take care of grown children. Apply at No. 3 West 35th-st., second door from 5th-av. Also, a Canadian woman as cook; understands her business. Apply at No. 3 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and hair-dressing; would go as nurse to grown children or make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 154 West 28th st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, or chamber-maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and brading; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,154 2d-av.

ATTENTION.
FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS
SUPPLIED AT TEN MINUTES' NOTICE,
AT THE OLDEST AGENCY IN THE UNITED STATES,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer, or to do house-work; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; thoroughly understands good cooking and baking; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is an excellent cook; both fancy and plain cooking and baking; City or country; good testimonials; terms moderate. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; very respectable and an excellent cook; soups, meats, games, creams, pastry; excellent baker; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD SEAMstress; can operate on Wilcox & Gibb's machine; would see to one or two grown children; good reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from one month old; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address DRESS-MAKER, No. 468 7th-av., near 35th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENglish Protestant as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent; best references. Address J. R., Box No. 43 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT young woman, a first-class waitress' or chamber-maid and waitress' situation; understands the care of silver, getting up salads of all kinds, &c.; City or country; best City testimonials. Apply at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of American, English, Welsh, Scotch, German, Irish, Danish, Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls; country or City.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and polishing; best City reference. Apply at No. 44 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE woman as infant's nurse, or would take care of an invalid lady, or would fill a housekeeper's position; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress or good plain cook; will assist in the washing; City or country reference. Apply at No. 254 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 225 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD English cook and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 408 East 18th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!

You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants,

AT WALKER'S OFFICE,

No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD steady girl in a private family as good cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call or address No. 327 East 36th-st., near 2d-av.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY fully investigate the character of servants whom they furnish to City or Country employers. No. 721 6th-av., branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class laundress; no objection to assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.; ring the second bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, from Richmond, a situation either for chamber-work, nurse or general house-work. Apply at No. 434 4th-av., in store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent operator; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 146 East 39th-st., room 7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day as laundress; understands fluting, puffing and polishing, or would clean house; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl to do general house-work; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK and to assist with the washing; excellent references. Apply at No. 44 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a small private family; best City reference. Apply at 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and fine laundress; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 988 8th-av., corner 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 628 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSmaker who understands her business thoroughly; would take engagements in families. Address No. 51 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY NICE GERMAN person a situation as lady's maid in a private family; understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Call at her present employer's, No. 1 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; will assist with washing; excellent references. Apply at No. 147 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; City references. Apply at No. 232 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS, A situation; is competent to fill the place of a man-waiter; is neat and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at 158 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART AND OBLIGING young girl, a situation as waiter-girl or chamber-maid, or to take care of grown children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent dress-maker; can cut and fit for ladies and children; an excellent operator; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 441 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; is willing to assist in chamber-work; has excellent references. Call at No. 31 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as professed cook in City or country; best reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a thoroughly competent young girl. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 330 Madison-av.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY washing, ironing or house cleaning. Call at No. 226 West 18th-st.-place, near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 203 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 483 6th-av., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do sewing. Call at No. 514 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent cook; will assist with the washing; excellent references. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; GOOD City references. Call at No. 241 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general house-work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 316 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious girl, to do cooking or general house-work; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; an economical and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant nurse, a situation to take care of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up on a bottle and do plain sewing; the best City reference from the family she lived with thirteen years. Call at No. 475 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and capable of waiting on young ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 12 West 49th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman, to do the work of a small private family, where she can have her little boy, five years old; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen this week at her own rooms, No. 817 6th-av., near 46th-st. Ring second bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse and do plain sewing; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small family; unexceptionable reference. Call or address No. 150 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation to do light chamber-work and take care of children; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general house-work or chamber-work; (not waiting;) would assist at washing and ironing in a small private family. Inquire at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as good cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as nurse; understands the care of young children; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 22d-st., until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or will assist with chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as seamstress, and to assist in chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent City references. Call at or address No. 253 6th-av., corner of 16th-st., in the butcher's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, who understands cooking in all its branches; fully capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family, if required; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all sorts of cooking; has no objection to going to the country; best of City reference; no one need apply but private people. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found willing and obliging; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at No. 27 Hubert-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, good baker; good City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENeral house-work in a small private family; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 401 West 40th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do cooking in a private family; lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 35th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waitress or as parlor-maid and to do sewing; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 164 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a reliable, trustworthy nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant. For particulars apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl a situation as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or take care of growing children. Call or address No. 27 East 37th-st., present employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent reference from last employer. Apply at No. 406 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable references as to capability. Apply at No. 157 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant widow, a situation as nurse; has many years' experience in the care of children. Call at No. 324 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to take charge of a growing child and to do sewing; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 306 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl; has no objection to do either up or down-stairs work. Call for two days at No. 312 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman in City or country; reliable, trustworthy, single man; he perfectly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; safe and experienced driver; sober and obliging. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful; has six years' reference; is not afraid of work; will do anything for an honest living. Address GARDENER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A FIRST-class waiter man; perfectly understands the care of plate; is strictly sober, and not afraid to work; most excellent testimonials and the best of reference in New-York City. Address J. W. B., care of A. Salters & Co., Metropolitan Market, No. 886 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; good gardener; milking if required; good references from City or country. Call for two days at No. 392 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent man as butler, or to attend an invalid; is a good caterer, and fully understands the management of a gentleman's establishment, club, or hotel. Address J. B. H., No. 1,998 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, English, just arrived; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; age thirty-five. Can be seen at private stable No. 138 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d ava.

COLORED WAITER.—A YOUNG COLored man desires a situation as waiter in a private family; capable in every respect. Apply this day at No. 145 West 52d-st., or at No. 111 Pearl-st., when convenient.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent waiter; understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City references. Address, for two days, M. D., Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man lately from Europe; is a first-class servant. Address HENRY, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily, a situation as coachman; no objection to the country; best of reference can be given from his present employer. Apply at No. 39 West 18th-st.

TO PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGERS.—Wanted—By an experienced workman, a situation; has no objection to the country. Address E. D., Box 49 Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call or address L. G., 1,206 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class waiter in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as butler in a private family; speaks French; good references. Apply by letter to 1,215 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; fourteen years' good references from his last employer. Address H. M., 2 East 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a respectable Protestant man, who can give the best of references; ten years in last situation; cause of leaving, the family leaving the City. Call or address J. B., No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man, as night or day watchman. Address THOMAS, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; has a thorough knowledge of the business; has no objection to the country; willing and obliging; best of references from his employers. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, of correct habits; must be faithful and energetic, a good penman, and ambitious to qualify himself for a permanent position where ability will be rewarded. Address for two days, in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, Post-office Box No. 3,482 New-York City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, to wait on a lady, and as seamstress; she must read and write well, and have good City references. Apply at No. 21 West 47th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CARPET SALESman; must be young, energetic, ambitious, and with large acquaintance; salary first year moderate; chance, an excellent one for the right man. Apply, with references, to Box No. 75 Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WAITER WANTED IN A PRIVATE family; must be first-class in every respect; furnish good reference. Apply, between 2 and 4 o'clock, at the Up-town Advertisement Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE BOY ABOUT twelve or fourteen years of age. Apply to-morrow, (Saturday,) between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 79 White-st., top floor.

A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY wanted in a down-town office; salary $100. Address Box No. 905 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.

BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
No. 120 Broadway, Room No. [illegible]

o27-1aw13wF

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER McDONALD, plaintiff, against JOSIAH CALDWELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 15th day of December, 1870, on ten thousand dollars, and with interest from the 3d day of January, 1871, on ten thousand and four dollars and fifty-six cents, and besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, 30th September, 1871.

REED & FREELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of October, 1871.

REED & FREELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o20-1aw6wF*

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st.

THE EFFECTS OF THOMAS H. HOTCHKISS, an American artist, who died at Rome, consisting of paintings, sketches, &c., will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1871.

By order of A. J. ROGERS,
Public Administrator.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

SPECIALTY---SAMPLES FOR 1872.

Superior Japanese Lacquered Articles, Bronzes and Curiosities, imported solely for our own trade. Also, Silks, Crapes, Rugs, Fancy Novelties, &c., at reduced prices at FOUNTAIN'S India store, Broadway, corner 13th-st., opposite Wallack's.

MILLINERY.

FURS AT HALF-PRICE.—VELVET Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, elegant Furs, Mink, Ermine, Sable, Boars, Children's Furs and Hats, Velvet cut bias. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Avoid mistake; save this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.

R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

FURNITURE.

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Entire balance of stock, valued at $40,000, must be closed out at any sacrifice

DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS,

at the store No. 550 Broadway, formerly occupied by Tiffany & Co.

This is a rare opportunity to purchase bargains, as no reasonable offer will be refused, the stock having to be positively disposed of at once.

By order of assignee.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1871.

One hundred dollars reward will be paid at this office for information on which the arrest and conviction may be procured of any persons who were present aiding and abetting in the rescue of Owen Geoghegan from the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Dowley, on the night of Nov. 6, near the corner of 15th-st. and Avenue B, New-York City.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
No. 41 Chambers-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 23 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, 1870.

JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c.

au1-law6mF*

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........35
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 29
Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27
Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16
Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23
Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Dec. 2
PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Jan. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GRACE, Saturday, Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8:30 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 4,	INDIA,	Saturday, Nov. 25.
Wednesday, Nov. 8,	IOWA,	Wednesday, Nov. 29
Saturday, Nov. 11,	BRITANNIA,	Saturday, Dec. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

For the accommodation of its patrons and the public, the Anchor Line have opened a branch office at No. 21 Broadway, where, besides ocean tickets, railroad tickets to any railroad station West, North and South can be purchased at lowest rates.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC.........Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE..........Nov. 29, at 7½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Dec. 1, at ——.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN...Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on ——.

Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Dec. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...................Jan. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Nov. 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.........Friday, Nov. 24
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.............Tuesday, Dec. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st. corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE AT NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

John J. Cisco & Son, No. 59 Wall-st.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

$50,000 Coupon Bonds on improved real estate in Indianapolis, Ind., worth three times the amount, bearing ten per cent. interest semi-annually in New-York. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

At the election of Directors, held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing four years: A. A. LOW, HORACE GRAY, A. GRACIE KING, EDWARD HAIGHT, EDGAR H. RICHARDS, B. H. HUTTON, and A. L. SOULARD.

And the following gentlemen were elected inspectors of the next election: ISAAC D. COLE, JR., EDWARD HEN, and JAMES WILLS.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, DAYTON OGDEN was unanimously re-elected President, ANDREW L. SOULARD Vice-President, and J. K. VAN RENSSELAER was appointed Secretary.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, }
No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

WHITTEMORE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD STOCKS, &C.
Collections made promptly in all parts of Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 3, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $60,000 in cash, being 30 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.

WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

TAPSCOTT'S

British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE wishes connection with a banking-house desirous of representation. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

WILL BE REDEEMED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON AND AFTER DEC. 1, 1871, AT WHICH DATE THE INTEREST WILL CEASE.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them through us into the FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS,

THEREBY ADDING 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL AND ABOUT 45 PER CENT. TO THEIR YEARLY INCOME, ALL IN GOLD. Thus a favorable opportunity is continued (until the close of this loan) for the holders of these Governments, or other 5 and 6 per cent. Bonds, who wish to *capitalize* and still retain equally as good security by exchanging for Peoria 7 per cents.

The PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY is a *completed* Road, with a CAPITAL STOCK of $2,000,000 all paid in, by which the road was built, and is 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria, on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. THE PRESENT NET EARNINGS ARE IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, while its present equipment is not enough to do one-half that can be done in local traffic alone.

Hence the option that the holders of these Bonds have to convert them into Stock, at any time, is of a value almost incalculable—as the BUSINESS NOW OFFERED WOULD PAY AT LEAST 15 PER CENT. ON THE WHOLE CAPITAL STOCK—while its future progression in the same direction, we may safely say, is positive.

And in order to place upon the road the large Equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct Depots, Car and Engine-houses, Machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, such as is required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 Convertible First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, as well as all that may hereafter be acquired, and is less than $16,500 per mile.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest in Currency.

Principal and interest payable in coin in New-York or London, free of tax. COUPONS PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUG. 1.

Railroads are frequently constructed through *unsettled* and *uncultivated* portions of the West, consequently have but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after completion. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first-class *completed road*, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, COAL, AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus a large and profitable *local* business is at once assured, and by a glance at the map it will be seen that this new road is an *Important Central Link* to which many of the principal lines *Centralize*, and also *diverge from*, to all parts of the Continent, hence the *through traffic* will be almost *unlimited*.

The Loan is therefore placed beyond *any contingency*, as the earnings will be *large* and the bonds sure to rank among the *Best Securities* in the market.

Thus we invite the attention of all who wish to make a safe and reliable investment, to these Bonds, now doubly secured by the road and its property, which is daily growing stronger.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and Bonds delivered to all parts of the country free of express charges.

Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at eighty per cent. and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.

All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1871. }

CAUTION.

Stolen from the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, this day, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BONDS, of $1,000 each, of the Monticello Railroad Company—No. 1, and Nos. 301 to 400 inclusive.

The public is cautioned against negotiating these bonds, or any bonds of this Railroad Company, none having as yet been issued by said Company.

J. H. FROTHINGHAM, President, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, }
NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING. }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,
HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS, BUFFALO AND Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HARNESS—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness, coach, express, truck and farm harness of our own manufacture; also, very fine harness of the celebrated make of Mr. P. Trainor, which we will sell at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

WANTED—A SHETLAND OR SMALL pony; must be sound and kind. Address, stating lowest price, PONY, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—OF ALL KINDS, cheaper than ever; also, buffalo robes, bear and wolf robes, at extremely low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS for carriage and stable use; lap robes, whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343—PARLOR FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with piano, &c.; consists of parlor, dining-room, sleeping-room, &c.; other rooms upstairs if required; private table; no other boarders; terms $100 per week.

FIFTH-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, with private table, on moderate terms, to one or two families making permanent arrangements, in the double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board; only a few select boarders taken; highest references given. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University, an entire floor, consisting of six rooms, with board, private table if desired, on very moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 140 WEST 16TH-ST.—ROOMS TO rent to two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; bath; all conveniences; good neighborhood, near 6th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE—RICHLY and newly-furnished rooms for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with or without board; location first-class; references required.

BOARDING—TWO VERY DESIRABLE rooms on second floor, may be had with board at No. 48 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 262, WEST.—Two handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with board; location first-class; references.

A HANDSOME PAIR OF ROOMS, with board for a couple, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st. Good reference required.

EXTRA FINE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, pleasant location, with board, in a private family, at No. 151 92d-st., near Lexington-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let with private table. References required.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH-ST.—A LARGE, pleasant front and hall-room attached, with ample closets to rent, together or separately, with board.

A.—NO. 17 EAST 17TH-ST.—BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Apartments to let, elegantly furnished, with board; French cook.

PRIVATE FAMILY—TO LET WITH board, two well-furnished rooms, front, second and third floor; references. No. 328 West 20th-st.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST.—A PLEASANT room with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a small family.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT the first-class house, No. 19 East 49th-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOARD, WITH use of piano, in a private family or small boarding-house, above 14th-st.; references given and required. Address M. C. F., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' NEW STURTEVANT House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York, with elevator; board, with room, $3 50 per day; American plan. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO.—THE UNdersigned hereby give notice that they have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, and that the terms of such partnership are as follows:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be carried on is "BARNEY, RAYMOND & CO."

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling on commission of gold, Government and other bonds, stocks, and other securities, and the transaction of such other business as is usually done by stock brokers in the City of New-York, and the doing of such banking business as may be lawfully done by individuals not incorporated.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are as follows: Newcomb C. Barney, who resides at Irvington, in the town of Greenburgh and State of New-York; Carrington H. Raymond, who resides at Castleton, in Richmond County, in the State of New-York, and Edwin D. Foster, who resides at Englewood, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, and Danford N. Barney, who resides at said Irvington, and Ashbel H. Barney, who resides in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, are the special partners.

Fourth—The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is as follows: Danford N. Barney has so contributed one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000;) Ashbel H. Barney has so contributed fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) and each of said sums has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

Fifth—The period at which such partnership is to commence is the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and the period at which it will terminate is the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1871.

N. C. BARNEY,
C. H. RAYMOND,
EDWIN D. FOSTER,
D. N. BARNEY,
A. H. BARNEY.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1871, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Nov. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

FIVE PER CENT. interest allowed on deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances (of five per cent.)

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business papers, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

CHOICE 10 PER CENT. BONDS OF towns, counties and school districts, for sale at prices that will pay investor 10 to 20 per cent., free of Government tax.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON AS MIGNON.

TO-NIGHT,
FIFTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8,
MIGNON, (second time.)
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON......as......MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Mlle. RONCONI,
M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, M. LYELL,
Signor COLETTI.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor
SATURDAY, Nov. 25, at 1½, doors open at 12½,
FIFTH NILSSON MATINEE—MIGNON.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8, GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT;
FAUST,
in honor of the visit of his Imperial Highness the Duke Alexis and suite. (For this performance the regular subscription tickets are not available.)
TUESDAY, Nov. 28, sixteenth subscription night, MIGNON.
Seats at the Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON 14TH-ST.
GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT
BY THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8,
FAUST,
in honor of the visit of his Imperial Highness the Duke ALEXIS and suite, to whom an invitation has been extended by Mr. Max Strakosch and accepted.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINE NILLSON as MARGUERITE.
Miss CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET.
MAX STRAKOSCH, Musical Director and Conductor
Reserved seats, $5 and $6.

The sale of seats will commence THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 24, at 9 A. M., at the Academy only.

N. B.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that this extra performance is not included in the subscription. TUESDAY, Nov. 28, sixteenth subscription night of the Strakosch Italian Opera Company—MIGNON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OWENS.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
Who will appear
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
at 1½, in his two great specialties,
—SOLON SHINGLE.—
Also, as JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's popular comedy of
THE VICTIMS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 4,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as HAMLET.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
DIVORCE!
The great drama of the times.
TWELFTH WEEK.
Characters by the brilliant new comedy company.
Thirteenth Matinée of DIVORCE, Saturday next.
SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. SOTHERN
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
EXTRA THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 30.

P. T. BARNUM'S

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.
P. T. BARNUM..........PROPRIETOR
W. C. COUP..........MANAGER
3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

A stupendous aggregation of seven superior exhibitions in one, all for only one price of admission, viz.: 50 cents; children under ten, half price. A few reserved chairs, 25 cents extra. Children to reserved chairs, 15 cents extra.

Open every day and evening from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES DAY AND NIGHT.

Visited by from 15,000 to 20,000 daily. Largest collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen since the deluge.

MUSEUM CURIOSITIES 100,000, among which a full section of the GIANT TREE OF CALIFORNIA, 360 feet high, 90 feet circumference, and 1,900 years old.

Five hundred wild animals, birds and beasts, including monster sea lions, and a family of Arctic seals, kept in massive water-tanks, and seen every day and night disporting in their native element.

To the above overwhelming attractions is also added, free of extra charge,

DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Fifty of the best performers in the world.
SEVEN COLOSSAL SHOWS IN ONE.
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER SEEN ON EARTH.

Don't fail to witness the GREAT HIPPODROME PAGEANT, constituting the opening of the performances at 2 and 8 P. M. A magnificent spectacle, illustrating the palmy days of the Roman Hippodrome.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE,

of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of paintings on exhibition at the
LEAVITT ART-ROOMS,
No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., comprising the master-pieces and gems of the
GREAT MODERN MASTERS.

The entire receipts from this exhibition will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago. Exhibition 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FRIDAY, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock P.M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC.—WANTED TWO REserved seats for concerts and rehearsals; a liberal price will be paid. Address MUSIC, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PHILHARMONIC.—BOX FOR SALE, NO. 103; price, $50. Apply to Mr. WM. TAYLOR, at Cochran, McLean & Co.'s, No. 464 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE

Oriental Savings Bank,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST.,

Open Every Day from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS until 8.

MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, }
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALANSON T. BRIGGS, cooper, Rutgers, Water, Cherry and South sts.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, iron founder, Cherry-st.
JOHN F. COOK, provision broker, No. 115 Broad-st.
D. D. EARLE, merchant, (firm of B. L. Solomon & Sons,) No. 657 Broadway.
JOHN GAYNOR, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.
MAHLON T. HEWITT, manufacturer, late Market-st.
ROBERT HOE, printing presses, &c.
E. H. KENNEDY, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 369 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, of Kennedy & Alford, No. 550 Grand-st.
MANNING MERRILL, merchant, (of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.)
JAMES MURPHY, proprietor Quintard Iron Works and President Brooklyn Ferry Co.
SIMON ROSSMAN, merchant, No. 296 2d-st.
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, merchant, (firm of James McCreery & Co., Broadway and 11-st.)
EUGENE SMITH, lawyer, No. 25 Nassau-st.
STEPHEN D. TUCKER, manufacturer, (firm of R. Hoe & Co.)
MAURICE J. WALSH, stevedore, West-st.
JOHN B. WAYDELL, cooper and shipper, No. 21 Old-slip.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, ship-builder, (Ex-Mayor of the City.)

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

The United States has made this bank perfectly safe.

Investments made in Government securities.

Investments are NOT ALLOWED in State, County, City or Railroad Securities.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

FOUR PER CENT. allowed from date of deposit, on sums of $50 and upward, withdrawn before January or July.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued. Interest compounded if not withdrawn.

These certificates are as safe as registered bonds; are payable on demand with interest due; are promptly available throughout the United States, and are a very convenient and popular form of investment.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

No. 166 Nassau-st., (Sun Building,) opposite City Hall, New-York.

INTEREST (six per cent.) commencing on the *first of every month*, instead of the quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposits paid on demand, with interest due.
Send for circular. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
Assets, $2,628,243 60; surplus, $201,822 96.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ROSEDALE EVERY EVENING.
It is respectfully announced that
STANDING ROOM ONLY
is placarded so soon after the doors are opened every evening, that those requiring seats will find it much to their advantage to make
EARLY APPLICATION.

The play is really more attractive than on its first production, and for the accommodation of the public the box-book will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss ISADORA CAMERON, Miss BLAISDELL, and others,
IN THE CAST.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT.

Performance begins at 8 P. M. Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
IMMENSE AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF
ANNIE LONSDALE'S COMEDY COMPANY,
THE PET OF THE PUBLIC,
AND NEW CLASSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
BACCHUS, BACCHUS,
ANNIE LONSDALE IN BOTH PIECES.
Supported by a full and powerful company. See bills of the day. Seats secured three days in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
The Eminent Artists, HARRIGAN and HART.
Mlle. BONFANTI and BEAUTIFUL BALLET.
The RAYNORS, MAFFITT and BARTHOLEMEW.
THE WALHALLA PRISMATIC FOUNTAIN.
Mlle. GERALDINE and GEO. LEOPOLD,
AND GREAT OLIO COMPANY.
PROGRAMME CHANGED NIGHTLY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

GLOBE THEATRE.—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

SAPPHO, THE FAIRY STAR.
"The genius of the age."—*London Times.*
In Brough's burlesque, PRINCE AMABEL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF
THE NEW TROUPE OF ARTISTS.
A FRESH PROGRAMME OF WONDERS.
Beautiful Acts and Superb Feats by Miss Lucy Watson, Le Jeune Burt, Chas. Reed.
Diverting Performances by the Jee Brothers, Almonte and Seal. The surprising Athletes in their exciting contests of skill.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children to reserved seats, 50 cents.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
AND A GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, DEC. 2.
VOCALISTS: MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
AND
MR. SANTLEY.
Pianist and Conductor, Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's music-store, No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall on and after THURSDAY, the 23d inst.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 1.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING IN ALL Branches of Music and Modern Languages.
ALSO PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING.
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, 820 BROADWAY, near 12TH-ST., over music-store.
(The branch at No. 82 5th-av. removes up-town.)
The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 AND 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

LIEDERKRANZ HALL, Nos. 31 to 35 East 4th-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, 1871.
Liszt's celebrated work, "Prometheus," will be performed, for the first time in America, by the full chorus of the Society and a grand orchestra.
Conductor, A. Paur. Admission, $1. Tickets to be obtained through members.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square, PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 12:00 M.
Saturday, 25th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 24th.......2:00 P. M.
Monday, 27th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 27th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 30th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 2, 11:00 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 1...8:00 A. M.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—The elegant light draught steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., North River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connections with all the early trains for the North and West. Fare, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY REGULAR LINE.—At 6 P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, Spring-st., fare 50 cents, on alternate nights, steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT. Returning leave Troy at 7 P. M. and Albany at 8½ P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ONLY FOUR MORE PERFORMANCES OF
TOM TAYLOR'S
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,
by those famous artists,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
In their great original characters,
BOB BRIERLY and EMILY ST. EVREMOND,
Supported by the great cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.—The management devote to a
FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

Only Ticket of Leave Man Matinée, SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Nov. 27, will positively be produced T. C. De Leon's new drama called
PARIS; OR DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA!

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN will be given TO-NIGHT for the BENEFIT of MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, and it will be the LAST APPEARANCE of this popular couple, save in to-morrow's afternoon and evening performances. FLORENCE as BOB BRIERLY! MRS. FLORENCE as ST. EVREMOND!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock,
EIGHTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR'S.
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS.
HERR CARL BERGMANN.......Musical Director
MR. D. L. DOWNING..........Leader
Assisted by the following talent:
MISS CASSIE RENZ, Soprano,
MLLE. CASTELLAN, Violoniste,
MLLE. DE FRY, Violincello, and
MR. J. LEVY, the world-renowned Cornet Soloist.
Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.
Seats secured at No. 701 Broadway; Erie ticket-office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at the box-office.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
G. L. FOX'S
CELEBRATED SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
presented EVERY EVENING and
Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
with a full corps of European artists.
The celebrated MARTENS FAMILY—Mons. MARTENS, Mme. MARTENS and Mlle. GRETCHEN—in their great specialties, Les Tyrolean Eccentricities and Le Duo des Chats.
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MONONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, Signor CAPELLI,
YOUNG ADONIS and LITTLE VENUS,
and the KIRALFY TROUPE OF
HUNGARIAN ARTISTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE OF
MISS SUSAN DENIN and MR. J. B. STUDLEY.
THIS EVENING AT 8. } Production of the new drama
BLACK SHEEP.
BLACK SHEEP.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M. } Mr. Levick's sensation drama of
PALE JANET,
WITH A SUPERIOR CAST.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Nov. 24, SATURDAY, Nov. 25.
Positively LAST NIGHTS of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
MONDAY, Nov. 27.
LE PONT DES SOUPERS, by Offenbach, with new scenery, costumes and appointments.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

BROAD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH FAIR.

AT LIBRARY HALL.
ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Commencing at 4 P. M.;
Tickets to be had at the door.
Admission, 10 cents.

SANTLEY! SANTLEY! SANTLEY!

THANKSGIVING DAY. MESSIAH.
The New-York Harmonic Society have arranged with Mr. George Dolby to give Handel's oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
VOCALISTS:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
ORCHESTRA of 60. CHORUS of 300.
Conductor..........Dr. JAMES PECH.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's No. 751 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 to 5.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Fifth Winter Exhibition of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, NOW OPEN EVERY DAY and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

LADIES' FAIR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, now open at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st. All articles sold at moderate prices. No chances or anything of the kind allowed.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'

PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

First-class new PIANO, fully warranted, very low for cash.
Has been rented three months.
PIANO-WAREROOMS,
No. 27 Union-square.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED teacher of piano-forte, will take a few pupils at her own or pupil's residence; highest reference; terms moderate; thorough tuition guaranteed. Apply at No. 112 East 52d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., White Cottage.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simon Stern, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law.—A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BURNHAM and WILLIAM A. BATES, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward Burnham and William A. Bates, lately composing and being the only members of the firm, or copartnership, of Burnham & Bates, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts and other claims, whether as members of said firm or copartnership, or individually, or otherwise, provable under said act, and that the 20th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. VANDEWATER, JOSEPH H. VANDEWATER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel H. Vandewater and Joseph H. Vandewater, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1871.

n10-law3uF*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

B O Y S

Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO., 865 B'dway, New York.
Boys' Waltham Watches, HOWARD & CO., 865 B'dway, New York. Send for a Price List.

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GREAT FIRE IN NEWARK.

Ballantine's Malt-House Destroyed—Loss $175,000—Amount of Insurance, $100,000.

The largest fire that has occurred in Newark for many years past broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The firm of PETER BALLANTINE & SONS, brewers, are among the heaviest in the country; their malt-house, destroyed by this fire, was considered the most complete concern of the class, without exception, in the United States. Its destruction will be a blow to Newark's industries that will be widely felt. At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a patrolman, passing near the building, heard cries of fire, and immediately gave the alarm. The fire companies came to the spot tardily, and the fire had obtained such headway that its suppression was almost an impossibility. A stiff breeze was blowing from the east, and the flames were carried furiously through the interior of the great building, wrapping its contents in a whirlwind of fire. There were 75,000 bushels of malt, which fed the flames so that they consumed the solid structure as if it were tinder. Within three hours nothing remained but the north and south walls, the eastern and western walls having fallen an hour after the fire commenced. The north wall (called a "fire-wall") separated the malt-house from the brewery, and after the interior of the building had fallen in, stood alone untouched by timbers or by fire.

The building, which was erected six years ago at a cost of $75,000, was eight stories high, 172 feet long by sixty feet deep. The malt and grain stored within the walls was worth $85,000, and the machinery was valued at about $15,000. Upon the building there was an insurance of $40,000; upon the stock $60,000. Owing to the destruction of the books a full list of the insurances could not be obtained. The following companies are, however, known to have lost the sums set opposite their names:

Mutual, of Newark, $5,000; American Mutual, $5,000; New-Jersey, $5,000; People's, $5,000; Firemen's, $5,000; Newark City, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $5,000; Westchester, of New-Rochelle, $5,000; Hanover, of New-York, $2,500; Merchants', $5,000; Home, $5,000; Standard, $5,000; North American and Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000 each.

It is said that the fire alarm did not work, as is often the case with the system now in use in the principal cities of New-Jersey. Otherwise it is believed that the fire might have been suppressed in time to save the building.

Brains, Fine and Superfine—A Lecture By Ingersoll Lockwood.

Last evening Mr. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, late United States Consul to Hanover, delivered a lecture at the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, taking as his theme "Brains, Fine and Superfine." It was devoted to showing the difference, intellectually, between the brains of an ordinary man and that of a genius. No amount of culture, Mr. LOCKWOOD said, could make a man a genius; and, on the other hand, no culture was required by the inspired brain, which, like the Eolean harp, was played on by the hand of nature itself. Genius sometimes slumbered until the body had reached mature age. Ordinarily, however, it developed itself even in infancy. Thus MICHAEL ANGELO, RAPHAEL, REYNOLDS, SCOTT, NEWTON, POPE, and PASCAL all gave evidence in extreme youth of the workings of that which was within. It was true that nature sometimes contradicted herself, as it were, and the first efforts of a genius proved unsuccessful, as in the case of BYRON, WATTS and others. To a genius, a man of superfine brain, the most ordinary incident might prove momentous. TENNYSON read of the charge at Balaklava, and on it he produced one of the finest poems in the English language. MORRIS was told the story of the woodman and the tree, and the result was one of our sweetest lyrics. KEY saw the flag floating over a fort at sunrise, and our national anthem was the result. And speaking of national anthems, he said neither these nor any other poems of that class could be manufactured to order. They were inspirations. The genius did not work his brains; his brains worked him, sometimes even to madness, as was the case with BALZAC and others. Mr. LOCKWOOD also touched on the subject of education of the young. He thought they should be taught facts rather than words. They were required to repeat a string of Latin declensions, but at the same time they did not know who the Latins were, or why a language should have declensions and inflections. The question of the influence of women on politics was also referred to. The lecturer thought that their influence might be most advantageously used in purifying our political system, not by women descending to its present level, but by elevating men above their present status.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on the 7th prox. by Major-Gen. KILPATRICK.

Attempt to Rob a Lady in the Street.

About 2 P. M. Wednesday, while going down Madison-avenue, and when between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, a lady was approached by two well-dressed men, one of whom suddenly grasped her arm and tried to wrench the pocket-book which she held in her hand, from her. She resisted with all her force, and shouted "Police," but there were none in sight, and had it not been for the approach of a lady and gentleman, she would have been robbed. As it was, the ruffian became alarmed and ran off, going down Thirty-third-street, toward the Fourth-avenue. A friend of the lady mentioned the case to a policeman, and found that several similar outrages had occurred recently, and as their beat extends over a great many blocks, it would seem that the force of men is not sufficient to properly police that part of the City.

The Dock Commissioners—Financial Condition of the Board—The Work on the Water Front.

The Commissioners of Docks met yesterday, Mr. AGNEW in the chair. The bulkhead at foot of Eleventh-street, North River, was ordered to be repaired at a cost not exceeding $500. In regard to the obstructions in the Harlem River, caused by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, Ex-Judge SLOSSON, counsel for the Company, asked time until the 1st of March to remove them. The request was complied with.

Commissioner WOOD reported that the Department had received $300,000 during the past month, and that they were now in a condition to pay off their debts. He explained the progress of the work going on at the Battery and along the water front, and said that Gen. MCCLELLAN assured him the work was progressing in a satisfactory manner.

On motion of Commissioner HENRY, it was resolved to take a trip, on Saturday next, to view the work which is going on on the river front. The boat will leave the foot of Vestry-street, North River, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Several communications were received and referred to appropriate committees, and the Board went into executive session.

The Aldermanic Vote—More Returns Missing—Protest from Mr. Gilsey.

The Supervisors completed the canvass of the Aldermanic vote yesterday, but several returns being missing, and others glaringly incorrect or fraudulent, the gross vote was not announced, but it is probable an official declaration will be made today. The number of missing returns is so large, especially in districts where the Reform candidates are known to have had a large majority, that a suspicion of foul play is naturally created. If the election inspectors are unable to supply the returns, the vote of course cannot be counted, and the Tammany candidates will in some cases stand a chance of being counted in.

The returns, as far as received and canvassed yesterday, indicate the election of the following as Assistant Aldermen:

10th District—Joseph P. Shack, Reformer.
11th District—Charles C. Pinckney, Reformer.
13th District—Wm. Wade, Reformer.
14th District—Nicholas R. Connor, Reformer.
15th District—Erastus Littlefield, Tammany.
16th District—Francis J. Geis, Reformer.
17th District—S. W. Simonson, Reformer.
18th District—Philip Cumiskey, Reformer.
19th District—B. McDonald, Tammany.
20th District—Christian Schwartz, Reformer.
21st District—Otis G. Hall, Reformer.

Mr. PETER GILSEY, one of the Republican candidates for Alderman, entered a general protest against the election. He claims that in a great many districts the Republican and Reform candidates have not received the number of votes cast for them.

Victoria C. Woodhull and her Admirers—A Catholic Clergyman Denounces Them from the Altar.

On Wednesday evening Rev. Father DAMIEN preached an eloquent address to a very large congregation at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Fiftieth-street, where a mission is at present being held. The reverend gentleman spoke of the large number of "religious" denominations every day springing up on all kinds of pretenses, many of which were highly dangerous to virtue and morality, and said that probably the next new religion would be that founded by VICTORIA C. WOODHULL and her admirers. He looked upon it as a bad omen for the morality of this City to see an audience of some thousands of men and women sit—aye, even stand—and listen to the vile attacks made by such a woman on religion's holiest institutions, for two hours, and vehemently applaud when she ridiculed what every Christian was taught to believe most sacred. New-York society must be in a deplorable condition when men and women of wealth and genius, moving in the highest circles, paid homage to a woman who declared that she was a "Free Lover," and gloried in the title, and grew enthusiastic when she called on her female hearers to pay no attention to what she called the "hollow unmeaning ceremony of marriage," but to declare themselves "Free Lovers," as she had done. The reverend preacher closed his address by warning his congregation against all doctrines so dangerous as those of VICTORIA WOODHULL and the Free Lovers.

BARBER'S SHOP DISEASES.

Loathsome Infection Prevalent—The Perils of the Razor, Brush and Linen.

In the category of obscure and loathsome diseases is one vulgarly called "the barber's itch." The very sound of the title has a repulsive influence, but the disease itself is yet more repugnant to look upon or describe. Latterly several malignant cases have come to the notice of physicians, and it becomes a very important matter to investigate as to the nature and extent of the disorder. The majority of the thousands who daily luxuriate in the pleasures and comforts of the tonsorial art, seldom if ever dream of possible danger. But from the chair, the bath and appurtenances, disease may be communicated. Of course this liability is greater where the surroundings are unclean, and the habits of the barbers are careless or untidy, but occasionally cases have been traced to the best-regulated saloons. Sometimes the cushion of the chair may be infected from the perspiration of a diseased person, or the bath-tub not having been thoroughly cleansed, may retain a scum of the soap and refuse deposit from the body; these, however, are rare and improbable occurrences. Oftener the hair-brushes may transfer scalp eruptions, dandruff, &c. The most frequent and certain causes are towels and napkins, lather and brushes, and other barber-us articles used upon various people. Even the polished steel of the keen-edged razor is a medium for transferring the infection. It is by no means necessary that pimples or other marks upon the face must appear in view to render caution imperative. There may be no visible cutaneous disease about a customer; he may have a comparatively clear skin, and yet the subtle virus of impure or disordered blood will exude through the freshly-opened pores of the skin, exposed by the close scraping of the sharp razor, and so moisten the napkin, towel, lather, brush, or razor, and be impregnated in the face of the next customer on whom the same articles may be used. In the better class of tonsorial resorts the operatives exercise all the discretion possible, and thus, in a large measure, obviate the liabilities of infection. They furnish to every customer clean, fresh napkins, and not only cleanse the brush and razor, but always change the lather. The same linen is never used upon two persons, without being fresh from the laundry. But the only way to secure perfect safety is to insist upon each customer having a separate and exclusive brush, lather, towel, napkin, powder and razor. This is not an expensive or an impossible arrangement. A few dollars thus disbursed is a happy investment if it saves one from even the mildest type of a loathsome and tantalizing disease.

This article is not exaggerated, as the medical records of private and hospital practice will show.

Recently an influential medical journal published in London, England, called attention to this subject, and in illustration of the virulent and terrible character of the disease, quotes several cases of late occurrence, and states that such instances seem to be most alarmingly on the increase. Two very bad cases of the most filthy type of the disease, called "Sycosis Contagiosum," have lately been under treatment by a physician of this City. They were of the worst character. Both patients were in good circumstances, of cleanly habits and tidy exterior, and apparently were free from all constitutional predisposition to it. They were shaved on the same day, in the same chair, successively and by the same barber. The shop was in good order, neat, clean, and well appointed. Each had his own cup, brush and lather, but the same razor and towels were used upon them. Neither nip or cut was visible, but the poisonous sweat had doubtless been imparted to and from the glittering blade. The barber acknowledged that previous to shaving these two he had shaved a man with "a rather bad chin." These two cases were of a dreadful and nauseous appearance. The sides of the face covered by whiskers and the chin below the lips were thickly studded with yellow scabs. Each of these on being examined look like an ordinary-sized pimple surcharged with inflammation. The sores seem to grow around the root of a hair follicle and sprout up one side of it as a new shoot grows from the stump of a tree. Under the skin the seeds seem to spread to every adjoining root. When the blood of the patient becomes heated—as it will in a room or any inclosure—the most horrible itching commences; as one victim describes, "like fleas or mosquitoes making their way along underneath the skin." This is scarcely endurable, and the half-crazed sufferer is often tempted to tear his nails into the flesh and "scratch to the very bone." This is involuntarily done in extreme cases, and of course greatly disfigures the face, for blotched scars must result. The worst phase of the subject is in the obstinacy of the disease under treatment. From six weeks to three months is the usual period of its continuance. One physician playfully called these cases "yellow leprosy." Of course when there is any constitutional predisposition, such as hereditary scrofula or any other corrupt blood disorder, this affliction must not only be the more aggravated, but even dangerous. Should an infected person also be attacked by any phase of malignant fever, the most ominous results must be expected. But in the barber-shops of all large cities and towns, diseases of more kinds than "Sycosis" are propagated. Although they may be of a milder type, they are most hideous—even to the imagination. Very often, men who are shaved with the same lather and razor used on a previous customer, experience, after a day or two intervening, a tingling, crawling sensation, like the legs of millions of spiders dancing upon the cheeks and chin, and sometimes the neck. It is not so much of an itching as it is a creeping, tickling feeling, and the hands are involuntarily and constantly thrown up to rub or brush the imaginary cause away. This may last for a week, and can only be eased by powerful absorbent washes. Another plague is seen three days after infection in the form of minute pimples, which grow to the size of smallest pin-heads. Unless these are bathed or anointed with some soothing substance, the most acute torment of itching and prickling will continue for two months or longer.

Barbers, as a class, are very careless. They cannot be expected to refuse a customer whose appearance is not positively bad, but they can and should use a special razor, lather and brush for suspected cases. In every instance the lather should be thoroughly renewed, the brush cleansed, and the razor-blade dipped in hot water. Even pimples, however harmless may be their nature, will occasionally be communicated by the razor and cause not a little unpleasant feeling to the face.

Hair-brushes are frequently mediums for the transmission of scalp diseases. There is a type of dandruff that is extremely disagreeable and troublesome. This gathers in great scales, with occasional sores, at once disgusting, painful, difficult to treat and often impossible to heal. This is much more prevalent than is generally understood, and the public mind should so regard it.

The head, face and feet must be kept in a healthful and comfortable condition, or the whole body will suffer. Neither can be neglected. The barber is recognized as a most useful member of civilized society, but there are, as has been stated, perils attending the practice of his profession that the utmost caution is necessary to guard against and prevent.

Society for the Relief of Widows with Small Children.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Widows with Small Children was held yesterday, at University-place Chapel. Mrs. W. P. GRIFFEN presided. The annual report was read by Mrs. F. E. WHITEHEAD. From the Treasurer's report it appeared that, during the last Winter, $7,496 have been expended in relief in the form of fuel, provisions, clothing, &c., and $8,700 have been invested. The cash in hand arising from interest of funds invested is $1,171. The amount of donations to the Society during the year have been $2,084.

The Supposed Homicide at Bloomfield, N. J.

JOHN DOYLE, a laborer on the Midland Railroad at Bloomfield, N. J., was found, on Sunday morning last, in an insensible condition at the foot of an embankment near a saloon at Bloomfield, in which he had been drinking on Saturday night. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, where it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured. He died subsequently of the injuries, and an inquest was held yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by falling down the embankment.

Rev. G. H. Pool on Manhood.

Rev. G. H. POOL lectured on manhood in room No. 24 Cooper Institute, last evening, before a large audience. The lecturer treated his subject from a religious point of view, and claimed that in comparison with European nations, America's manhood was far ahead in this respect. He related several interesting incidents which occurred in a recent trip abroad, and amused the audience by relating many humorous anecdotes.

THE LASH IN DELAWARE.

More Candidates for the Whipping-Post and Pillory.

The Newcastle Court reports in the Wilmington *Commercial* contain the following:

"JOSHUA LUTTON, charged with the larceny of one silver watch, one gold watch-key, cap, and one steel watch-chain, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to forfeit and pay to JOSEPH H. CHAMBERS, the owner of the property stolen, $36 50, as restitution money; to pay the costs of prosecution, on Saturday next to be whipped with twenty lashes, to be imprisoned six months, and to wear a convict's jacket for six months after his discharge from custody.

CHARLES BLAKE, indicted for the larceny of one gold watch, of the value of $160, and one gold watch-chain, valued at $90; also pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court to forfeit and pay as restitution money to FRANK L. TURNER the sum of $250, to pay the cost of prosecution; on Saturday, Dec. 2, to receive twenty lashes, to be imprisoned six months from the time of whipping, and to wear a convict's jacket for six months after his discharge from jail.

State vs. JOHN BUSH (colored) was then up. The defendant was indicted for breaking into the store of MARY CARTER, in Wilmington, in the night time, and stealing therefrom two dresses, one clock, and a number of yards of calico and muslin. The testimony for the prosecution went to prove the facts as alleged. The accused, denying that he was a principal in the burglary and larceny, admitted being an accessory, but his plausible story failed to affect the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their box. He was sentenced by the Court to forfeit and pay to MARY CARTER as restitution money $54 85; to pay the cost of prosecution; on Saturday, Nov. 25, to stand one hour in the pillory, and to be whipped with twenty lashes, and to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

In the case of State vs. JONATHAN H. GRAVES, (colored,) next tried, the defendant was charged with breaking into the house of GEORGE SIMMONS (colored) during the daytime, and stealing therefrom several articles of clothing and two or three silver watches. There was no evidence for the defense, and that for the State being very strong, the accused was convicted by the jury without leaving the box. He was sentenced to forfeit and pay to GEO. SIMMONS $117, as restitution money; to pay the costs of prosecution; on Saturday next to stand in the pillory one hour and receive twenty lashes, and to be imprisoned eighteen months.

The State vs. CHARLES BAYARD, indicted for an assault with intent to kill CHARLES LAWS, by stabbing him with a knife, was then taken up. There being extenuating circumstances, the jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $500 to the State, stand in the pillory one hour, and to be imprisoned for the term of one year.

State vs. CHARLES M. THIBBET for the larceny of a pair of gaiter shoes from ADAM GRUBB, Wilmington, was the next called, THOMAS J. GRUBB swearing that he saw the defendant steal the shoes, and there being no contradictory evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their box. The Court sentenced him to pay ADAM GRUBB $6 restitution money; to pay the costs of prosecution; on Saturday next to receive twenty lashes; to be imprisoned six months, and to wear a convict's jacket for six months."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Col. WM. B. WOOSTER, of Connecticut, is at the St. James Hotel.

The sureties of THOMAS C. FIELDS have justified and been accepted.

Owing to the illness of Surrogate HUTCHINGS, no cases were tried in his Court yesterday.

A second reception will be given on Tuesday next, at the American Museum of Natural History, from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

The Orange County Milk-dealers' Guard gave its fifteenth annual ball at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, last night.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, of Springfield, Mass., and Col. H. S. MCCOMB, of Wilmington, Del., are at the Brevoort House.

Col. T. W. C. MOORE, of Washington, and Judge ROBT. COCHRAN, of White Plains, are at the Sturtevant House.

GEORGE ROE and FRANCIS SMITH were committed by Justice COX, yesterday, for robbing JAMES WALSH of a valuable gold watch.

SIGISMUND HARBS was held by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of passing a $10 counterfeit bill on B. SALENSKI.

The Association of German Cooks will have their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA of the steam-ship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Cuban correspondence.

The Barbers' and Hairdressers' Association gave its nineteenth annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening.

The death of Mr. JOHN D. KELLOGG, of the Finance Department, announced yesterday, was caused by Bright's disease, and not by disease of the heart.

The Humboldt Society, a German benevolent organization, gave its twelfth annual ball at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last evening.

Gen. J. HAYDEN, of the United States Army, Hon. JAS. M. SCOVIL, of New-Jersey, and Hon. T. W. BROOKE, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, JOHN MCCARTHY was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for an assault of a serious nature on GUSTAVUS HILDEBRAND.

The Grand Secretary of the Sons of Liberty yesterday sent $450 to Chicago, the proceeds of a collection for the relief of members at Chicago suffering from the late fire.

ANN CARLIN, aged six years, of No. 210 East Fifty-fourth-street, during the absence of her parents, yesterday morning, set fire to her clothes, and was severely burned.

The supplemental examination of NATHANIEL SANDS as to his property, which was to have taken place yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has been postponed for one week from today.

The pictures freely contributed by the artists in New-York for the relief of their brethren in Chicago, have been sold by LEAVITT, at Clinton Hall, realizing the handsome sum of $9,098.

Judge E. H. ROSEKRANS, of Glens Falls, BEN PERLEY POORE, of Newburyport, Mass., GEO. W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

HENRY BEHM and HENRY KRUM, proprietors of a liquor-store at No. 144 Bleecker-street, were held in $500 bail each, by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of doing business without a license.

In the case of KANTZ vs. The Proprietors of the Bellevue Gardens, tried in Judge JOACHIMSEN'S Court, yesterday, the jury awarded plaintiff $100 damages for being whipped by defendant for attempting to bathe at the Gardens.

MARY DUNN, whose residence is unknown, yesterday went into the hardware store of WILLIAM BRIGHT, at No. 616 Grand-street, and asked for a chair, which was handed to her. She sat down and expired in a few minutes.

Yesterday morning Officer BOOZ of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested MICHAEL TRAINOR and THOMAS DOYLE, after having broken into the store of EMANUEL STRAUS, of No. 7 Avenue D. They were committed by Justice SCOTT for trial.

The bail in the case of JOSHUA D. MINER, the alleged wealthy counterfeiter, was fixed at $30,000 by Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, and the accused was subsequently released by Commissioner SHIELDS on furnishing the proper security.

JOHN RINGLER, sixty years of age, who lived in Second-street, near Avenue A, when at work, yesterday, on a house at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, fell from the third story to the sidewalk, and was fatally injured.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, JOHN HAYES was held to answer for breaking into the store of PHILEMON D. HAIGHT, of No. 570 Washington-street. JOHN CALHOUN was held for breaking into the premises of PATRICK C. DAVEY, of No. 290 Sixth-avenue.

Yesterday morning Ex-Alderman TONY MILLER, JAMES BOWE, JOHN C. HEENAN and CHRIS. CONNER, started from the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway to walk to CROCHERON'S Bay-Side House, a distance of about fifteen miles, on a bet of $2,000. MILLER won by about a hundred yards.

About 5½ P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to the lager-beer saloon, No. 1,150 Second-avenue, owned and occupied by JULIA WOVERNER. The fire was confined to the kitchen and caused a damage to furniture of $50; damage to building, $300; insured for $600 in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HERRMAN in the case of FREDERICK W. KNIGHT, aged eight years, who lived at No. 231 West Fifty-first-street, who died from injuries received on Saturday, by being run over at Fifty-second-street by a Broadway and Seventh-avenue car. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The German Fat Men's Association went to Bellevue Garden on a target excursion yesterday. They had a good time. The club has been in existence two years, and numbers seventy-two members. The heaviest man in the Association is Mr. JOHN ROBENSTEIN, 360 pounds; the lightest is Capt. JOHN BRANDES, 205 pounds. The next to the heaviest is Mr. GEORGE REIDENGER, 350 pounds.

The third annual reunion of the officers of the First South Carolina Volunteers, (Thirty-third United States Colored Troops,) was held at the Astor House on Wedneday. This regiment was the first colored regiment organized and mustered into the United States service during the late war. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year: Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Newport, R. I., President; Lieut.-Col. C. T. TROWBRIDGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice-President; Capt. J. W. SAVAGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. LORILLARD'S new yacht *Enchantress* will sail today for Gibraltar.

The night boat at 9 o'clock, from Whitehall-street, will go no further than the second landing (Stapleton) during the Winter.

A man named MATTHEWS, while working on a building at Clifton, a few days ago, fell from the scaffolding, and was impaled on the railings below, receiving severe injuries in the back.

Alderman MCDOWELL, of Stapleton, threatens to sue the Treasurer for money to run the schools. At present there is no coal, no wood and no books, and, consequently no scholars.

While Port Richmond Fire Company No. 3 was proceeding to a fire yesterday, the engine rolled over a boy named JAMES O'CONNOR, crushing his right arm and injuring his left hand badly.

Messrs. BODINE, whose lumber-yard at Port Richmond was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and which was insured for $2,000 and $3,000, find their policies rendered worthless in consequence of losses by the insurance companies through the Chicago fire.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. MOSES DEAN, a well-known resident of White Plains, aged about forty-five years, died suddenly on Wednesday night, as it was supposed of heart disease. Coroner BARNGATE was called yesterday to hold an inquest in the case.

THOMAS HOWARD, aged nineteen years, was taken before Justice BROWN, at the Morrisania Town Hall yesterday, on a charge of having committed an assault upon SAMUEL BOYLE, with intent to rob him, on Wednesday night. The accused was committed to await an examination.

A special meeting of the freeholders of Greenburg will be held this afternoon for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of procuring the passage of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors authorizing the Supervisor of the town to borrow $7,000 for the construction and repair of certain roads.

NEW-JERSEY.

The improvement of Harsimus Cove will, it is stated, be proceeded with at once.

The funeral of the late JOHN RUTHERFORD took place from Trinity Church, Newark, yesterday.

The Hudson County New-England Society will give its annual dinner at Taylor's Hotel on Dec. 21, known as Forefathers Day.

Judge NIXON, of the United States District Court, will hereafter hold a Court for the trial of cases in bankruptcy, in the rooms lately fitted up in the Post-office, at Newark.

An unknown man yesterday died at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, from injuries received by falling from a car on the Morris and Essex Railroad on Wednesday night.

An unknown man fell from a Morris and Essex Railroad train at the tunnel in Jersey City, on Wednesday night, and received injuries of which he died yesterday morning.

MICHAEL and FRANK GEHRING were yesterday convicted of resisting an officer during the riot which occurred at Hudson City in July last. They were remanded for sentence.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of New-Jersey for authority to build a railroad from Camden to Jersey City; also, for the building of a road from Millville to Bridgeton.

WM. PORTER, a confidential clerk of ROBERT MCFERRON, a Jersey City grocer, was sent out on Tuesday to collect $800 on bills due the firm. The money was collected, but PORTER has not returned.

The Chancellor has removed the temporary injunction granted some time ago, to prevent the First National Bank of Newark from erecting the wall which they commenced one night last Summer.

The trial of Ex-Police Capt. MAHON, of Jersey City, charged with having committed an assault upon AMELIA GREEN, in July last, was yesterday commenced in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company commenced on Wednesday at both sides of the Raritan River, near Sandy Point, to drive piles for the new railroad bridge connecting Perth Amboy with South Amboy.

While passing through Rahway at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, through the carelessness of a switchman, three cars of the Pittsburg through freight train were thrown from the track. They were removed in an hour. No person was injured.

It is announced that on the 1st of December the works of the United Companies will pass under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. No changes of importance will be made, however, until the next election of officers by the New-Jersey Company.

A number of roughs employed about the slaughter-houses on Grove-street, near the Hoboken and Jersey City line, last evening became engaged in some difficulty with conductor H. BUSSEN, of car No. 71 of the Jersey City and Hoboken Horse-car line, and ejected him from his car.

Jersey City streets are but imperfectly lighted. In many of the shorter streets the lamps are not lighted sometimes for months. Portions of the city are lighted by oil lamps, which are only occasionally refilled, never trimmed, and the glasses of which are never cleaned.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorringe is ordered to ordnance duty at New-York. Lieut. John Woodman has been detached from the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieutenant W. H. Brownson, from the *Ossipee*, and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer Albert Aston, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and placed on waiting orders.

[Advertisement.]

A SEASONABLE HINT.—Buy your hats at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. Select one of his handsome Winter hats, just issued, and you will perform a sensible and seasonable act, affording delight to yourself and gratification to all your acquaintances. Don't neglect this hint.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brussels	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Nov. 25	New-York	Bremen.
Egypt	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Nov. 25	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, AND VERA CRUZ.

City of Mexico	Nov. 24	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship South America, for Rio Janeiro.—Mrs. T. W. Powers, J. Jeffray, wife and 2 children, Alexander Albizu, J. Basante, Mrs. C. Gola, I. J. Merritt, Otis Hinman, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Furman, C. L. Thurlow, wife and child, E. Trowbridge, wife and 5 children, Mrs. C. E. Spencer, Miss Wright, Miss Ellen C. Rutter, Miss Carrie G. Wright, Louis Emory, wife and child, Tomas Hernandez, W. Hawes, E. D. Raymond, Silas E. Burrows and wife, Benj. Daguilaud, Thos. Riley, John Brabazon and son, J. A. Vertalle, Pedro Gomes, Thos. Gordon, J. A. Johanis, Hans Bowdin, A. Poten, W. H. Williams, Dr. Hall, G. W. S. Hall, wife and 2 children, W. Hutchinson, Frajano Regalia, John Ball, W. Kernahan, Mrs. J. Nettleship, Bentura Plaza, F. Agurt, wife, child, 2 infants and nurse, Dr. Hattie, W. R. Redwood, C. H. Sanford and wife, M. de Telve Argollo, A. Tate, Jas. Agnew, N. L. Zabriskie, wife, 2 infants and nurse, A. D. Morgan, Y. Davila, Mrs. and Miss Hicks, Mr. Hicks, Master W. Tabing, E. Fales, J. C. Galbraith, J. Gaffet, Manuel J. de Costa.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Charles Erat, Francisco Aspiaza, Miss Amelia Hermandez, Mrs. L. Hannover, F. L. Puroy, Henry E. Phillips, wife and family, Miss Carlota Caniera, J. Ramon Fuentas, Manuel Saurez, Francisco Brolset, Ramon Perez, W. Duckett, and 5 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:57 | Sun sets......4:36 | Moon sets...4:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:27 | Gov. Island.6:16 | Hell Gate...7:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Lochead, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janerio, W. R. Garrison; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; H. Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Gen. Berry, Levenseler, New-Orleans, N. H. Bigham; Alexander, (Swe.,) Ainfelt, Genoa and Leghorn, Fabbri & Chauncey; Samuel G. Glover, Miller, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Loveid, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Gannen, (Norw.,) Bjelke, Queenstown for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs E. B. Lowe, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Bremen, &c., C. Tobias & Co.; Gem, Neal, Port au Spain, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Peterson, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Martha A., (Br.,) Thomas, St. Johns, N. F., Henly & Parker; John Rose, Jayne, Manzanillo, A. Abbott; Minnehaha, Saunders, Providence; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Matilda, (Br.,) Olseen, Carthagena, Ribon & Munoz; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Olivier, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) H. A. Suan & Sons; Georgetta, Lord, Vera Cruz, Berland, Dearborn & Co.; Dolphin, (Br.,) Hudson, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; George F. Keene, Bonnoff, Kingston, (Ja.,) A. S. Lazarus & Co.; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Isaac Oberton, (new,) Achorn, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co; Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, St. Augustine, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Harmon Curtis, Curtis, Brunswick, Ga., F. Talbot & Co.; Clara Clark, Boston; Dresden, Mitchell, Boston; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Nov. 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Nov. 15, and the Bar 16th, with cotton, molasses, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales the last 3 ds.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 19, with cotton and naval stores to James Hand.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship British Viceroy, (of Liverpool,) Butchart, Calcutta July 29, and Sands Head 31st, with mdse. to A. A. Colt & Co.—vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 27, lat. 8 45 S., lon. 81 20 E., spoke ship Bedfordshire, from Calcutta, for London.

Bark Damon, Shaw, (late Beatreaux,) Gibara, Cuba, 24 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Arthur Starbuck. Put into the Breakwater for salt and provisions; Oct. 31, C. H. A. Beatreaux, late Captain, died of heart disease, and was buried at sea.

Bark Ottone, (Ital.,) Rivello, Waterford 46 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Saga, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Bremen 49 ds., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Florence, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Le Blanc, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. M. Requa & Co. Nov. 11, lat. 24 37, lon. 80 27, spoke brig Rachel Coney, hence for Pernambuco.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (Dan.,) Nevills, Little Exuma 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with salt to Monteil & Bartow—vessel to George A. Phillips & Collins. Left no vessels.

Brig Hunter, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Tampico 23 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with fustic to Wm. Cunningham; put into the Breakwater for orders.

Brig Alpha, (of Lunenberg, N. S.,) Sielig, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to order.

Brig Aylesford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shamper, Annapolis, N. S., 13 ds., with 301 tons iron ore to W. M. Wickes—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig Benj. Carver, Mears, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Brig Ida Ray, Crowell, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Mayaguez, P. R., 13 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had strong variable winds throughout the passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port schr. Hattie E. Smith, for New-York, to sail Nov. 16; Lavinia Bell, for New-York, to sail 23d.

Schr. Wm. A. Gibson, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ontario, (Br.,) McAuley, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with building stone to Geo. P. Sherwood.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with shingles to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Traveller, Hodges, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Rhoda Holmes, Sprange, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Hugel, Staples, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, light, N., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; De Ruyter, for Antwerp; South America, for Rio Janeiro; Morro Castle, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Pierre Molsque, from Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—Arr. bark Davad McNutt, from Cardiff. Sld. steamers Georgia, for New-York; Virginia, for Philadelphia; bark Meyston, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 23.—Arr. bark Campanero, from Rio, for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 22.—Arr. U. S. steamer Mahoning, Capt. Freeman, on a cruise; U. S. cutter Mocasin, Capt. Baker, cruising. The M. went to the assistance of the brig Elsey, (Br.,) Capt. Berry, from Cape Haytien for Boston, ashore on Hedge Fence, this morning, and succeeded in hauling her off. The E. sustained no apparent damage, and proceeded. Also arr., schrs. Eastern Belle, from Elizabethport for Boston; Mary Langdon, New-York for Boston; H. N. Miller, Saugus for Philadelphia; Maria Roxana, Salem, for do.; Hiawatha, from Newburyport, for do.; May Munroe, Vinal Haven, for do.; Mary H. Westcott, Lynn, for do.; Hannah F. Baker, Boston, for do.; E. F. Cabada, Boston, for Georgetown; D. C. Effie, Capt. J. J. Simmons, from Dix Island, for New-York; David Wasson, Brooksville, Maine, for do.; Decowa, Lepraux, N. B., for do.; Carrie L. Hix, Mary Brewer, and Walter H. Thorndike, Rockland, for do.; Annie Harris, do., for Norfolk; Alexander Milliken, Bangor, for Fall River. Sld. schrs. Emma, (Br.,) Ruth N. Atwood, Fanny Elder, J. Pallen, H. M. Woodward, Viola, Sidney Price, John Atwood, Nellie Brown.

The schr. Idaho remains ashore on the canal flat.

Passed East—Brig Hattie E. Wheeler.

Wind—W. N. W. Clear.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 23.—Brig Somerset, from New-York, for Cork, put in here damaged and leaking.

The steam-ships North America, City of Halifax, and Caspian have sailed for their destinations.

The brig Somerset, of New-York, bound to Cork, has put in here with split sails, bulwarks stove, and cargo shifted. She will discharge for repairs.

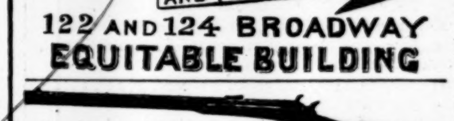
European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Nov. 23.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York Nov. 11, touched at this port today en route to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 23.—The Cunard steam-ship Calabria, Capt. McMicken, from New-York Nov. 11, arrived at this port today, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
THE
SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS
OF THE
MERCANTILE LOAN AND WAREHOUSE CO.
122 AND 124 BROADWAY
EQUITABLE BUILDING



E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING
ARMS.

The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.

ARMORY,
ILION, N. Y.

SALES-ROOMS,
NO. 193 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

LEWIS & CONGER'S
(Formerly BERRIAN)
HOUSE-FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS.
FINE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,
FIRE-IRONS, COAL VASES AND FENDERS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE, CROCKERY AND COOKING UTENSILS
In every variety.
Nos. 601 6th-av. and 1,306 Broadway.

ELASTIC BELTS,
STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &C., AT
MARSH & CO.'S
Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 32 East 14th-st., near University-place.

STERLING
SILVER.
STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS,
Make a Specialty of the
Gorham Manufacturing
Company's
Sterling Silver-Ware.

Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.

An unusually attractive assortment of novelties in Fancy Silver, cased for Wedding Gifts, of an inexpensive character.

The Gorham Company manufacture on an unparalleled scale, employing on Sterling Silver-Ware alone over Three Hundred skilled hands, the most accomplished talent in Designing, and the best Labor-Saving Machinery, enabling them to produce works of the highest character, at prices unapproached by any competition.

This Company use only
British Sterling $\frac{925}{1000}$.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
BRANCH OFFICE - - - NO. 586 6TH-AV.
Assets 1st November, 1871 - - - - - - - $4,813,560 94
LIABILITIES.
Chicago Losses, deducting Amount Reinsured in European Companies - - - - - $2,139,213 00
Other Liabilities, including all Losses in Michigan and Wisconsin - - - - - - 291,326 79--2,430,539 79
$2,383,021 15
To which is to be added the assessment on Stockholders now being paid in - - - - - - - $1,500,000 00
By the foregoing it will be seen that the Home continues to offer reliable insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire. Parties seeking insurance are invited to call at the office, or apply to a representative of the Company.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

E V A N S'
EVANS'
EVANS' PRICES FOR THE BEST MADE WINTER CLOTHING IN NEW-YORK.

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver	$15
OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Moscow Beaver	16
OVERCOATS—Fine French Castor Beaver	19
OVERCOATS—Fine Chinchilla—Fast Color	20
OVERCOATS—French Edredon, Blue and Gold	21
OVERCOATS—Belgian Castor, Simonis' Goods	22
OVERCOATS—Elbeuf Castor, Indigo Blue	24
OVERCOATS—Fine French Ratine, all colors	27
OVERCOATS—Germania Himalaya	28
OVERCOATS—Prussian 'Eskimo—Finest Imp.	30
OVERCOATS—Prussian Chinchilla, Finest Imp.	30

Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.

REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$8
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla	12
REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow	13
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver	15
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Chinchilla	18
REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo	22
WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$13
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	16
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass.	18
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to	31
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin	22
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver	30
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver	35

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere. Fashionable Stripes, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety.
Prices that beat the Market.
EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New-York.
Spanish and German spoken.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED TO
No. 201 Broadway,
BETWEEN FULTON AND DEY STS.
Cash Capital - - $1,000,000
ASSETS,
AFTER PAYING LOSSES AT CHICAGO,
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